## APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,352—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

### TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels' | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 10th July |
| † ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 17th " |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 24th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 31st " |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 7th Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 14th " |
| B.L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 21st " |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

COMMENCING with the 18th July departure the regular fortnightly steamers to CHINA will be despatched every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July | 1st Sept. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Aug | 20th Sept. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| STURA | on the 14th July, 1888. |
| BORMIDA | on the 4th August, 1888. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

### GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**
ESPLANADE ROAD.

### TAYLOR'S
### CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price, As. 12.

Prepared only by
**THOMSON AND TAYLOR,**
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
**THOMSON AND TAYLOR,**
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### MACLEAN'S
### GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
### BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
### 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 8th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 10th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1888. Agents.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BULIMBA | 2,692 | On or about 18th July 1888. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

| Size | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | litres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2-8, | 3-8, | 4-12, | 5-8, | 10-0 | each. |

**TREACHER & Co., Limited,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excelsior Brand, per box of 100 | | 2 | 2 |
| Egyptian Cigarettes | Per box. | 2 | 12 |
| Do. do. extra super | " | 5 | 8 |
| **TOBACCOS.** | | | |
| Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ½ lb. pkt. | | 1 | 0 |
| Do. do. Virginian Shag | do. | 1 | 0 |
| Do. do. Three Castles | do. | 1 | 0 |
| Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box | | 3 | 0 |
| Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt. | | 1 | 4 |
| Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes | do. | 1 | 4 |
| Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb. | | 2 | 8 |
| Cavendish in Sticks, per lb. | | 1 | 2 |
| **INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.** | | | |
| Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco. | | | |
| Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin | | 1 | 2 |
| Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin | | 2 | 4 |

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture :—

1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but it is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced, by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

**KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.**

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER.—Contains in a small bulk the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, As. 6, Re. 1, and Rs. 2.

**KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.**

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, forms an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

**KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.**

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

**KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.**

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

**KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.**

## CLARETS!

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 |

*Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years* 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour | 14 | 0 | 7 | 12 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour | 17 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour | 23 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet | 28 | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet | 35 | 0 | 18 | 8 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soda Water<br>Potash Water<br>Aerated Water | 12 annas per doz. | Tonic Water<br>Lemonade<br>Gingerade | Re. 1 per doz. | Lithia Water<br>Seltzer Water<br>Vichy Water | Re. 1 Per doz. |

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

**THOMSON AND TAYLOR,**
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

## GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

## HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India Gauze | 15 | 0 | per ½ doz. |
| Gauze Merino from | 24 | 0 | " |
| Summer Merino " | 27 | 0 | " |
| Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from | 39 | 0 | " |
| Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from | 45 | 0 | " |
| Lace Balbriggan " | 24 | 0 | " |
| **PANTS AND DRAWERS.** | | | |
| India Gauze Pants from | 16 | 8 | " |
| Gauze Merino, spliced seats from | 36 | 0 | " |
| Summer Merino spliced seats from | 39 | 0 | per ½ doz. |
| Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from | 42 | 0 | " |
| Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from | 42 | 0 | " |
| Pure Llama Wool " | 48 | 0 | " |
| Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from | 27 | 0 | " |

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

**BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,**
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

## WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
## WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

**JOONAS TYEB & CO.,**
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

## UMBRELLAS!!
NATURAL STICKS.

## THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpaca's Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

### GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Black Alpaca | Rs. | 6 | 8 |
| Extra Fine Black Alpaca | " | 7 | 8 |
| Brown Laventine Silk, very durable | " | 10 | 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | " | 12 | 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | " | 14 | 8 |
| The Antomation self-opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | " | 14 | 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Silk Best Spitalfields | " | 18 | 8 |

### LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Laventine Silk | Rs. | 9 | 8 |
| Brown Twilled Silk | " | 11 | 8 |
| Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk | " | 12 | 8 |
| Cotton Umbrellas lined various colours | " | 4 | 8 |

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

**THORPE AND CO.**
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

## GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,
A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs 2-8 per lb.

## FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

## EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

## UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

**MORTON, MAJU & CO.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

## RELIABLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
PURE INDIA RUBBER. MOONSOON "88"

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.
LADIES' and GENTS' in great Variety.
H. & CO'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT. From Rs. 15
12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

**HOAR & CO.,** { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } **BOMBAY.**

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

**THOMSON AND TAYLOR,**
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

## MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.

BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,

NO. 73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE

TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE,

BE ADDRESSED.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent., per annum, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

### BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and wholesale from ourselves.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HIRALAL MANEKLAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased. ATMARAM HIRALAL, MANSUKLAL HIRALAL, and OTCHAVLAL HIRALAL, sons of the said deceased.. Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration. Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 30th day of June, 1888.
Messrs. MANSUKLAL & DAMODAR,
Petitioners Attorneys.

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- Piano Stools.
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- Smokers' Requisites.
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BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

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Name ________
Address ________
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________ 188

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Manager and Actuary,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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### CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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AT
### RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Callian Junctionab
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Chaliagaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagporead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Juliumb
Sheagauma
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdabc
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Narsee R
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabadabe
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanakhr
Songadh
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From [illegible] to 10 minutes for Refreshment. 30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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BO BR OF ROYAL ASIA

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

**Vessel Arrived.**—The barque Sir Lancelot arrived yesterday from Mauritius.

**Polo.**—There will be no game this afternoon.

**Postal Notice.**—Mail for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morow.

**Third Criminal Sessions.**—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Wednesday last, terminated last evening.

**Lectures in the Framji Cowasji Institute.**—Mr. E. Joyce will commence a series of lectures in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on "Trials of a Juror," commencing Saturday, the 7th instant, at 9 p.m. Admittance, free.

**Farewell Dinner to a Parsi.**—The Allbless Baug was all astir last evening, the occasion being an entertainment of Mr. Framrose Pestonji Doctor, (who is proceeding very shortly to England to prosecute his studies in law) by the members of the Parsee Cricket Club, to a dinner. About forty members sat down to a sumptuous repast, Mr. A. B. Patell occupying the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, which were drunk with great enthusiasm, Mr. P. S. Solon proposed the "guest of the evening." Mr. Doctor having replied in a happy little speech, the company broke up at a late hour.

**Theft from the s.s. Ganges.**—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Nelmes charged Dadoo Mea, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a tin of condensed milk. The accused had been employed on the s.s. Ganges, in the Prince's Dock, as a day-labourer. Owing to the cargo being discharged a large number of cases were left on deck, and several of them were broken. As the accused was leaving the ship he took one of the tins, but was arrested on suspicion by a sepoy at the dock gate. Admitting the theft and two previous convictions, the prisoner was sentenced to a year's hard labour.

**Robbing a Caste-fellow.**—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged a ghorawalla, named Keekah Jeevan, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a gold ornament. The prisoner boarded with a castefellow of his, and about a month ago left without any reason. Shortly after his departure, complainant missed the gold ornament and suspected the accused, of whom, however, he lost all trace. He made no report to the police till Wednesday, when he accidentally met the prisoner in the streets and taxed him with the theft of the ornament, and on the prisoner admitting he had taken it gave him in charge. The prisoner had sold the ornament to a Marwarree for Rs. 10, and spent the money with a friend. No trace of the ornament could be found, but on the accused's admission he was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**Alleged Rash Act.**—Yesterday three Mahomedan women of ill-fame, living in Falkland Road, were charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing hurt to Rymut, another woman of ill-fame, on the night of Sunday, the 1st instant. The three accused and the prosecutrix lived in the same house. On the night in question a quarrel arose between them regarding a silver bangle, which eventually ended in a scuffle, and it was alleged for the prosecution that the prosecutrix was thrown out of a window on the first storey of the house in which they lived into a sweeper's passage, whereby she sustained some internal injuries. She is at present in the J. J. Hospital. The accused stated that the prosecutrix threw herself out of the window during the scuffle. The case stands postponed for hearing, pending the recovery of the prosecutrix, the accused being liberated on bail.

## CRIME ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

From the report of the Superintendent of Police of the B. B. and C. I. Railway it appears that there has been a considerable decrease in the total number of offences reported during the year, and that a high proportion of the persons concerned in these cases has been convicted. The decrease in cognizable crime is more particularly observable in offences of thefts, burglary, and criminal force. On the other hand, there has been a slight increase in offences against the railway laws and of receiving stolen property. There is almost an entire absence of serious crime. The Commissioner, N. D., in forwarding the report remarks that the prompt measures adopted by the Baroda Durbar in the case of the attempted derailment of a train at Bhandu deserve acknowledgment. In 1887 the total number of cases was 174, as against 231; cases convicted, 98, as against 98; property stolen, Rs. 8,939; property recovered, Rs. 6,377; percentage of recoveries, 71 as against 62. The Police have also been particularly successful in the recovery of stolen property.

Of non-cognizable crime there were 116 cases during the year as against 104 in 1886. Of these the number of cases ending in conviction cannot be ascertained, but it appears that 83 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted against 96 per cent. last year, the number of cattle run over by trains shows a serious increase. It is not stated whether this was owing to the railway fences being out of repair. Mr. Holland, the Commissioner concludes, may be congratulated on the result of the year's work.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 7.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona.
Poona Boat Club Meeting.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
Lady Reay's "At Home," Poona.
„ 11.—Dinner and Dance, Poona Gymkhana.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

Pearls have been discovered, it is just announced, in several of the Irish rivers, and a gentleman, who is chairman of the Omagh Town Commissioners, has arrived in London within the past day or two bringing with him a packet of the gems which have been found in the fresh-water mussels of country Tyrone. Some of these pearls are said to be of very fair size, measuring over a quarter of an inch in diameter, while others range downwards to the size of small gun shot. They are asserted, moreover, to be of fine quality, and to abound in the stretches of water where the pearl-bearing mussels have now been discovered.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THEFT FROM MERCHANTS' GODOWNS.

The trial of the last case of the calendar was continued before Mr. Justice Scott and the same common jury yesterday, when Nathuram Petamber, Dewjee Dada, and Goverdhun Dewjee were again placed at the bar, charged with theft, criminal breach of trust, abetment of theft, and receiving and disposing of stolen property in respect of sixteen bags of wheat, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. E. Mody appeared for the first prisoner; Mr Sunjana for the second; and Mr. Budroodin for the third.

Some further corroborative evidence was called for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Anderson tendered in evidence the statements made before the Magistrate by the first and second prisoners.

Mr. Budroodin contended that the statements were inadmissible against the third accused, his client, because they were made behind his back. The first and second prisoners made those statements before the Magistrate on the 8th ult., when the trial in the Police Court had not commenced, and they were made, moreover, in the absence of the first prisoner. Under the circumstances, those confessions could not be admissible against the third prisoner according to the provisions of section 30 of the Evidence Act. In a similar case, the Calcutta High Court declared inadmissible a statement made by one prisoner against another, because it was made behind the back of the latter. Mr. Budroodin further argued that the third prisoner was not charged together with the other prisoners with the same offence; and that therefore their statements could not be made applicable to him.

His Lordship said there was no doubt that the first and third prisoners were charged together with the same offence; and that, therefore, the statement of the first prisoner was admissible against the third. His Lordship had considerable doubt as to the second and third prisoners being joined together in the same offence; and, therefore, the statement of the second prisoner was inadmissible against the third.

The Clerk of the Crown read the statements to the jury, who were directed to discard from their minds the statements made by the second prisoner against the third.

The first prisoner, in answer to the usual enquiry from the Judge as to whether he wished to say anything, said: When I was arrested by the police people, they told me to make the statement I made before the Magistrate, and they said that if I did so, they would let me go. This is all. Every other thing is false. I did not receive any money, but two bags of grain.

The second prisoner said: The whole of the statement I made to the police people is false. Mr. Brewin and the police jemadar used to take me out of my cell at 12 o'clock at night. They put my feet in stocks and beat me with their clenched fists. They told me that; if I stated what they wanted me to state they would make me a witness. I asked them not to beat me, and I would show them the carts I drove. I then went with the jemadar in a carriage and pointed out the carts I drove, and also the cart-owner. I was asked to state whether, on a certain date, I loaded carts with goods belonging to Ralli Brothers. I said that I delivered the goods to Ralli's people on the day on which the carts were loaded. I am deaf. In order to save my life I stated what the police wanted me to state.

The third prisoner said: I was in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Carts used to come so late as 8 o'clock in the evening. Some of the cart-drivers used to unload their carts on the road, and even to these I gave certificates. I am innocent of this offence. There are sixteen doors to the godowns, and only five bamboowallas, and one of these has to go to Warree Bunder. When two of the bamboowallas go to take their meals, the other two have to look after the sixteen doors. I only act under the orders of a senior bamboowalla.

Mr. Anderson summed up the evidence called for the prosecution. The task of the prosecution in bringing home the charges against the first two prisoners had been an easy one, as all he had to do was to confirm by evidence the statements made by them before the Magistrate. The story of the first prisoner was a long connected story; and the learned counsel thought the jury would except it as reliable. The counsel for the defence had an opportunity to bring forward evidence to discredit this statement, but they had not done so. Mr. Anderson submitted that the evidence adduced for the prosecution had proved to the hilt that these two men, acting in concert with somebody in Ralli's employ, had stolen these goods. The case as regarded the third prisoner also lay in a small compass. Mr. Anderson did not think that there was sufficient evidence to incriminate the third prisoner in the theft of eight of the sixteen bags; and he would therefore ask the jury, with his Lordship's sanction, to dismiss the charge against him in respect of them. But as regarded the other eight bags, there was the fact that he signed the certificates for delivery of the bags which were undoubtedly not delivered; and there was also the statement of the first prisoner implicating the third in the plot to rob Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Mr. Mody, in defence of the first prisoner, said he had no doubt that the jury had noticed how uncertain the prosecution had been in fixing the charges on which they asked for a conviction. That was due to the meagre evidence they had at their disposal to substantiate any one of the charges contained in the indictment. No evidence had been adduced to prove that the bags of wheat seized by the police were the identical bags which were taken away from Muljee's godown. With regard to the statement of his client, the learned counsel would warn the jury to receive it with extreme caution, having regard to the circumstances under which it was made.

Mr. Sunjana, on behalf of the second prisoner, argued that the prosecution had failed to prove by evidence the existence of the conspiracy spoken of by Mr. Anderson in his opening address. The fact was that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' system was not working well, and "there was something wrong in the State of Denmark." (A laugh.) The assistance of the police having been called in they had pounced upon these poor men; and to make a plausible case, had started the theory of a conspiracy. The second prisoner was hired only to cart away a certain number of bags of grain, and he did so, receiving as usual his certificate of delivery.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the third prisoner, said the question the jury had to consider was whether, admitting that all had taken place as alleged by the prosecution, it was brought about by the connivance of his client or not. This was what the prosecution had to prove affirmatively. Assuming that the initials on the certificate of delivery were those of the third prisoner, the learned counsel put it to the jurors as men of the world whether, in the enormous press of business at these godowns—with many thousands of bales to be loaded and unloaded; with hundreds of carts adding to the bustle and confusion that prevailed; with many cartmen roaring out for delivery of their certificates, &c.,—the small staff of bamboowallas could have implicitly carried out the instructions given them by their employers? The instructions might well have been of the strictest nature, but in receiving in one day some 15,000 bags of grain, was it not probable that these five bamboowallas might have endorsed a cartman's chit before the cart was unloaded? But the jurors were not in the box to say how far these men were civilly liable to their masters for any loss occasioned by them. They were not there to say whether any of these bamboowallas had performed their duties negligently or not. Their only duty was to say whether these men had acted dishonestly. The learned counsel for the prosecution had asked them to disregard the charge against the third prisoner in respect to eight of the sixteen bags, the chit for which was signed by one Toolseydas. He thereby admitted that the theft of these bags was committed without the participation of the third prisoner. Then why should not the theft of the other eight bags also have been committed without his participation or connivance? The only difference was that the chit for these bags bore the initials of the third prisoner. There was no evidence whatever to prove a conspiracy between the third prisoner and the other two. The learned counsel asked the jury not to attach the slightest weight to the statement of the first prisoner as regarded the third. It was made behind the back of the third prisoner, and while he was in police custody. When they considered this in connection with the fact that there was nothing in the case for the prosecution inconsistent with the innocence of the learned counsel's client, he was sure they would not attach any weight to it.

His Lordship, referring in his summing-up to the confessions made by the first and second prisoners, told the jury that confessions were always to be received with great caution, and they would exercise their discretion in respect to them as they bore against the prisoners who made them. But the application of the confession made by the first prisoner to the third was a very different matter. It was not the latter, but his accomplice, who made the confession. The rule of law with regard to confession was that they told against the persons who made them, but not against the accomplices unless there was strong, independent evidence in corroboration. In this case, the confession of the first prisoner was not made upon oath; and the counsel for the defence had not an opportunity to cross-examine the accomplice. This put the matter as regarded the third prisoner on an entirely different footing; and the jury were to attach no weight to it unless they found that the statements of the accomplice were sufficiently corroborated by independent testimony.

The jury, after a consultation of three-quarters of an hour, returned against the first prisoner a unanimous verdict of guilty of abetment of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and against the second prisoner a unanimous verdict of criminal breach of trust as a carrier and abetment of theft. With regard to the third prisoner, the jury, by a majority of seven to two returned a verdict of guilty of criminal breach of trust as a servant. Two of the jurors, forming the minority, were for a verdict of guilty of neglect of duty only.

Mr. Budroodin said that, under section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Judge was not bound to accept the verdict of the majority if he disagreed with it. To the learned counsel's mind the verdict was inconsistent.

His Lordship said he did not see anything inconsistent in the verdict of the majority. The evidence against the third prisoner was not perhaps so strong is it might have been; but his Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority and accepted it.

The second prisoner admitted a previous conviction.

The first prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said: I am a poor man. Have mercy on me.

The second prisoner said: I have not committed the theft. I know the law. I simply received and delivered the goods. Have mercy on me.

The third prisoner said: I have not committed this theft. If I have, forgive me.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: I believe all three of you have been found guilty, very properly, of a fraud which, in my opinion, is one of a series of frauds committed by you. It is a fraud which it is very necessary to check severely in a great commercial city like this. You, Goverdhandas, were in a position of trust, and you lent yourself to this conspiracy to cheat your employers. I sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for three years. I don't believe the second prisoner played such a principal part as the first prisoner; and the second prisoner is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The same sentence is passed on the first prisoner, who is found guilty of a minor offence.

The Court rose at 7 p.m., when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

## CUTTING OFF A NOSE.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons considered, in the case of the Empress *vs* Abulal Manikbhai and two others, an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay from an order of acquittal made by Mr. T. Hamilton, Assistant Sessions Judge of Sattara, on the 13th December last. The accused were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Govind Krishna by cutting off his nose and otherwise mutilating him with a knife and with axes. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared to support the appeal; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, appeared on behalf of the accused.

It appeared that, on the evening of the 26th December, 1886, the complainant and two companions, named Patanker and Luxmibai, woman, were returning home from Miraj in a bullock-cart driven by one Nana. When they had gone about three miles on the road, the cart was stopped, and the occupants were dragged or made to get out of it. They were surrounded by a number of men, armed with sticks, who fell upon the complainant and threw him down, when he endeavoured to run away. One of the assailants sat on his back, pulled his head back, and cut off his nose, while the two other accused chopped off the fingers of his hand and nearly severed the hand at the wrist. The complainant was grievously hurt, and was under medical treatment for two months, and though now recovered, he was terribly disfigured and maimed for life. The Assistant Session Judge remarked that the question for him to decide was whether it was satisfactorily proved that the accused were, as alleged by complainant, the chief perpetrators of this outrage or were assisting thereat. Complainant said that he left Miraj with his companions about 5 p.m., when the sun had set. As they had trotting bullocks, they must have covered the distance of three miles in about half an hour, and the Assistant Sessions Judge remarked that, as the sun set on the day in question at 5-29 p.m. the outrage must have taken place in comparative daylight, for at this time of the year it did not get dark till 6 p.m. His Honor was of opinion that the question as to time was most important, as the whole case turned on the identification of the accused by the complainant. Patankar confirmed the complainant's statement, but Luxmibai swore that it was already quite dark when they left Miraj. If her statement were true, his Honour remarked, the complainant's alleged recognition of the faces of the accused must be relegated to the domain of imagination. Moreover, the police patel of Badag, who declared that it was about 10 p.m., when the complainant was brought to him, was so obviously hostile to the complainant and was so largely interested in procuring the acquittal of the accused, that his evidence must also be received with caution. Patankar's word was, on his own showing, not to be implicitly relied on, and his Honour had only to weigh the contradictory statements of the complainant and Luxmibai. The complainant was anxious to prove his case against the accused, with whom he had long been on hostile terms. On the whole, the judge was disposed to think that it was much later than the complainant stated when the outrage took place, and that he might easily be mistaken as to the identity of his assailants. Moreover, there was also a great deal of evidence fabricated by the complainant to support his statement. His Honor said that, for these reasons, he could not concur with the assessors in their opinion that the accused were guilty of the offence charged against them. He thought it would be extremely dangerous to convict on evidence so tainted as that given in the case. He, therefore, ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

It was urged on behalf of the appellants that the Assistant Sessions Judge had taken a wrong view of the evidence on the record. The assessors on the evidence convicted the accused, and the Assistant Sessions Judge had erred in finding fault with their view.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader in support of the grounds of appeal, and without calling on the other side for a reply, dismissed the appeal.

## THE PROPOSED CHOLERA HOSPITAL AT KHETWADI.

A preliminary meeting of some of the inhabitants of Khetwadi and the adjoining districts was held at Khetwadi, in the bungalow of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, on Wednesday last, to consider the proposal to erect a cholera hospital at Khetwadi. There were present, the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee (in the chair), Messrs. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Tribhovandass Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Virchund Dipchund, Pursotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dinshaw E. Lam, Pherozshaw Sakhidas, Balaji Pandurang, Godrezji D. Pudumjee, J. E. Kohiyar, Drs. A. D. Mody, H. Appoo, Bamonjee Framjee, and many others.

It was resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Cumroodin Tyabjee, N. G. Chandravarkar, Virchund Dipchund, Dr. H. Appoo, Messrs. Dinshaw E. Lam, J. F. Lalee, and Dr. A. D. Mody should be appointed to draw up a memorial for the purpose of protesting against the proposed hospital with power to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Khetwadi and the surrounding districts on Sunday next, at 4 p.m.; that such committee should have general power to do all that may be necessary for the purpose of attaining the objects in view, and that Dr. A. D. Mody should be appointed honorary secretary.

A subscription was raised on the spot to defray the expenses of the movement.

The Birmingham police have just captured a woman named Alice Jackson, who has been evading the detectives in a remarkable manner during the last few days. She absconded from Birmingham, taking with her a quantity of jewellery. She was traced to a place called Linmore, in Herefordshire, where a police superintendent went to arrest her. She was in bed at the time, and to escape arrest jumped out of the bed-room window in her night-dress with a child three months old in her arms. In a half-naked condition she reached a neighbouring wood where she hid herself for nearly two days, though the wood was scoured by the police. Having sneaked out of the wood, she procured some clothes and walked to Birmingham, where she was arrested. The child was unhurt.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. Though apparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 3rd July, 1888, are published for general information:—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy; rain holding off. River Kotri 1st, 10 feet 7 inches, 1 foot lower than on corresponding date last year. Transplanting hindered by fall in river. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—River very low. Kharif preparations checked; want of water generally during the past fortnight.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly completed; kharif cultivation in progress; deficiency of water in canals, owing to lowness of river. Locusts appeared in Dero-Mohbat. Agricultural stock healthy, except in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River rising gradually. Sowing operations in progress, but supply in canals still deficient.

Ahmedabad.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 47 cents in Dholka, minimum 1 inch 1 cent in Gogha; in city 4 inches 44 cents. Ploughing begun, sowing also, in five talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain maximum Halol 2 inches 32 cents, minimum Godhra 1 inch 27 cents. Sowing of rice, maize, banta, and kodra in Godhra and of banti in Kalol begun. More rain required. Cholera ceased.

Kaira.—Rain all over the district; maximum in Kapadvanj 3 inches 27 cents, minimum in Nadiad 1 inch 2 cents; total maximum in Kapadvanj 5 inches 85 cents, minimum in Nadiad 1 inch 93 cents. Sowings commenced in all talukas, except in a portion of Thasra, where retarded for want of rain. Agricultural stock good. Bajri 26, wheat 23, rice 22 pounds.

Broach.—Rain maximum 5 inches 32 cents in Hansot, minimum 77 cents in Jambusar; total maximum 7 inches 43 cents in Hansot, minimum 1 inch 63 cents in Jambusar. Sowing of cotton, rice and pulses begun; early sown cotton coming up. Scarcity of fodder for cattle, which are, however, in fair condition. Cholera continues in talukas and city, but is declining. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain maximum 18 inches 40 cents in Pardi, minimum 4 inches 74 cents in Mandvi; total maximum 23 inches 23 cents in Jalalpor, minimum 5 inches 23 cents in Mandvi. Sowing in progress in all talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district, except the Jalalpore Taluka; 205 cases, 114 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout, except in Nandurbar and Taloda Talukas; maximum 1 inch 35 cents at Bhusaval, minimum 20 cents at Pimpalner. Sowing of cotton and jowari in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the district except in Baglan; maximum at Igatpuri 17 inches 8 cents, and minimum at Nandgaon 22 cents; rain insufficient in the plains of the Dindori Taluka and throughout the Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan Talukas. Land being prepared for the sowing of kharif and tusar crops; the latter are being sown in places; sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good, except in Baglan, where cattle-disease prevails in a few villages. Want of fodder is felt in Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan, and Peint. Prices ordinary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy from 28th to 1st; rain 11 inches 64 cents, total 21 inches 55 cents, being 2 inches 67 cents below average. Abnormal temperature, *nil* on 27th and 3rd, 4 deg. cool from 28th to 30th, and 1 deg. cool on 1st and 2nd. Vapour in air excessive on 27th and from 1st to 3rd, normal from 28th to 30th. Abnormal wind from south-east on 27th, from north-east on 28th, and from west-north-west on 30th and 2nd; wind normal on 29th 1st, and 3rd. Thunder on 29th and lightning on 2nd.

Thana.—Rain 16 inches 25 cents, total 27 inches 59 cents; fall was normal and general throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops finished; transplanting of rice begun. Cholera throughout the district; cases 289, fatal 185. Agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant.)—Rain 7 inches 58 cents, total 21 inches 90 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Crops good; transplantation commenced in some talukas. Rice, second sort, 26½ pounds, and tur dal, second sort, 19½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 13 inches 49 cents, total 35 inches; copious throughout district; maximum at Rajapur 18 inches 2 cents, minimum at Guhagar 8 inches 30 cents. Transplanation commenced. Slight cholera round Ratnagiri; cases 20, fatal 3.

Poona.—Rain excellent and general throughout the Collectorate; rain 2 inches 76 cents, total 7 inches 14 cents. Sowing kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock good; scarcity of fodder in Purandhar and Maval, Health fair. Bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain still insufficient for sowing which is begun in a few places in five talukas. Rain 1 inch 12 cents, total 4 inches 90 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 85 cents, total 10 inch 22 cents; maximum Pandharpur 1 inch 10 cents, minimum Malsiras 23 cents; rain insufficient in Karmala, Sangola, and Malsiras Talukas. Sowing operations in progress. Agricultural stock generally good.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 4 inches 8 cents, total 5 inches 14 cents; in talukas maximum Javli 5 inches 49 cents, minimum Khanapur and Man 10 cents. Sowing of early crops commenced except in Khanapur, where more rain wanted. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 54 cents, total 5 inches 43 cents; rain partial in the district, none in Badami and Sindgi. Sowing of kharif continues. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 65 cents, total 13 inches 85 cents; elsewhere from 7 inches 41 cents at Chandgad to 24 cents at Gokak; rain in sufficient to east and north-east, where more rain urgently wanted for sowing rice and sugarcane. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain normal in western talukas, deficient in eastern talukas: fall 71 cents; total 10 inches 85 cents. Sugarcane and rice crops generally good in western talukas; rice sowing completed. Slight cholera in eight talukas.

Kanara.—Rain general throughout the district; at Karwar 25 inches 45 cents. Rice plants healthy.

Rajkot.—Rain 2 inches 38 cents, total 7 inches 27 cents. Sowing operations commenced in parts where it has rained, in others ploughing of land for kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock tolerably good; scarcity of fodder in some villages under Jetpur and Junagad.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 inches 85 cents, total 6 inches 10 cents; rain throughout prant. Sowing progressing.

Baroda.—Rain 4 inches 22 cents; total 5 inches 56 cents. Cholera subsiding throughout Baroda territory; 45 deaths from it in Baroda City. Cultivation in some parts commenced. Agricultural stock good; scarcity of fodder in some parts of Kodinar and Okhamandal Mahals. Bajri 21, wheat 17, rice 20 pounds.

General Remarks.—River low in Sind, and field operations consequently delayed in Karachi and Shikarpur. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar; good elsewhere. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but retarded in parts where rain is insufficient. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Nasik, Poona, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th July, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

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|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·631 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·2 |
| Dew Point | 77·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·897 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 10·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 82·8 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 76·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | WSW, W, SW, SSW, SW, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 326 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·86 |
| Total for during month | 4·68 |
| „ „ year | 22·41 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th inst. | 1·16 |

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London,

## BENGAL.

**The Calcutta Police Torture Case.**—At the Criminal Sessions at the High Court on Monday, the first case called on for hearing was that in which Inspector Boyd and three native constables are charged with having caused hurt to a Mahomedan youth to extort a confession of crime. Five native jurors having been challenged, the jury was composed of Europeans and Eurasians.

**A Bengali Duel.**—Two Brahmin brothers, named Bissumber Bannerjee and Modoosoodun Bannerjee, both advanced in years, who had a long-standing dispute between them about a piece of land, met at last in open combat armed with clubs, each seconded by his next of kin. Prosonokomar Bannerjee, son of Bissumber, fractured the arm of his uncle, Modoosoodun, while Nundokoomar Bannerjee, son of a deceased brother, taking up the cudgels for his uncle, Modosodun, caused an abrasion on the head of his uncle, Bissumber. The affair resulted in cross-charges of assault, which were tried by one of the Deputy Magistrates of Howrah, when Nundokoomar was convicted of causing hurt, and fined Rs. 25, and Prosonokoomar, being convicted of causing grievous hurt, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. —*Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

**Murrain at Malur.**—We are informed by a Malur correspondent that cattle disease prevails to a large extent in and around Malur, 24 miles on the Madras-Bangalore Branch, and numbers of cattle are dying. Milk and ghee are now rare in the taluk.—*Spectator.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

**Attempt to Murder a Salt Official.**—Intelligence comes from Bhakkar, on the Sind-Sagar section of the North-Western Railway, of an attempt to murder Mr. Sweeting, of the Salt Department, who was in camp, some twenty-six miles from Bhakkar. He was sleeping outside the rest-house when, at about 1 o'clock on the 20th ultimo, he was violently struck over the right temple, and had not the force of the blow been broken by his arm being over his head to protect his face from the moonbeams, the consequences would have been more serious. Mr. Sweeting received two wounds within half an inch of the temple and two others on the hand. One of his servants is suspected of the attempt to murder his master and has been arrested. Mr. Sweeting, who is still under medical treatment, is progressing favourably. The instrument used is supposed to be a club.

## THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

A case of homicide, which occurred some time ago in Anhui, is exciting great interest. The Chinese paper, *Shih Pao*, gives the following particulars:—

In the district of H'o-fei (where the Viceroy's home is) there lives a family of great distinction and unbounded opulence, whose mansions are like palaces and whose lands measure thousands of acres. In this family there is a young aristocrat of dissolute habits and overbearing demeanour, surrounded by a retinue of servile attendants, and apparelled in the best silks and satins to be found in the empire. When he goes out he prances along the streets, full of arrogance and pomposity, seated upon a high-spirited steed. Summer and winter he spends his nights in drinking bouts and boisterous carousals. Every year this young aristocrat takes a trip to the villages in the district to collect from the peasants rent for the land which they cultivate. Last fall he went to a certain village which had suffered a long time from the drought. One of the peasants appeared before him with a bundle of parched grain stalks, and prostrating himself, besought him to depute some of his attendants to inspect the condition of his fields. In great wrath, the haughty aristocrat exclaimed, "If all your grain be parched, does that exonerate you from paying me rent?" and he directed him to forthwith settle his account. On the next day the same farmer came again, accompanied by large number of peasants, also debtors in rent like himself, and entreated their master to have consideration for them. Instead of granting their entreaty he began attacking them, kicking and beating, and ordering them each one to pay up his rent speedily. The peasants dared not utter a word in protest, but went away sorely troubled. The head farmer, seeing that he had brought such brutal treatment on his neighbours by persuading them to plead with their master, and knowing that he and they could not possibly evade paying the rent demanded of them, announced his readiness to die if by so doing he could save his brother farmers from further trouble. He accordingly proceeded to the residence of the young squire, and there saw him dangling his concubines upon his knees, laughing with boisterous merriment. Upon seeing an intruder he flew into a towering rage, and picking up a block of wood, he hurled it at him, hitting him on the temple and knocking him senseless on the ground. He then exclaimed, "Wretched slave what impudence brings you here?" at the same time kicking him into the street until he expired. That night the local officials came to hold an inquest; but on arriving at the mansion the young gentleman assumed a most overbearing attitude, and ordered his servants to demand of the visitors what their mission might be. To this the official replied, "This is hardly a necessary question, seeing that your master has been guilty of taking a man's life." Then the young squire burst into vituperations, saying, "You insignificant tyrant, how dare you to insult my servant by answering back to him?" But before his words were ended, the plucky magistrate, wishing to show him that he could not be intimidated by his high connections, ordered his servant to receive 200 blows on the spot. The people insisted on the inquest being held; a guard was placed round the young aristocrat's house, and the case has attracted so much attention that no attempts at hushing up the crime or shielding the criminal will be tolerated.

## HIGH COURT.—July 6.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

582—Tyabji and D—Hasham Hasson Bhicoo and others vs C A Turner and others—M H Khan and Crawford and B.—Part heard.

572—Payne, G and S—Rukhmabai vs Dadaji Bhikaji—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

587—T A Bland—Haji Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed, Ismail vs Shaik Abdool bin Mahomed, &c.—Tyabji and D.

589—Hore, C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Modi and another vs Abdoolally Hassonally and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurang vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell. Part heard.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.

41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowala—Wadia and G.

A daring burglary was recently committed in the house of the Superintendent of Convict Establishments, Mr. H. Lloyd, Colombo. Considerable property, consisting of a time-piece, silver spoons, and clothing, &c., were removed. But what surprises one of the local papers is the boldness of the attempt within a few yards' distance of the Police Guard stationed at the gate of Welikada Prison, close to which stands the Superintendent's house.

A telegram from Mogouk, dated the 29th ultimo, says:—"Mr. Colquhoun proceeds to Momeit in the Shan States to advise the Tsawhwa concerning defence. Momeit is threatened by a considerable body of Kachins and Shans under the so-called Choungwa Prince, whose head-quarters are in the hills between the Thienni, Momeit, and Taungbaing States. It is considered important that Momeit should be placed in a position to defend itself till the dry weather, as the great unhealthiness of the Shan hills during the rains renders operations by the troops or the police impossible."

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indian Banks.** | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7 pct. | 857½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 930 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 818 |
| **Exchange Bank.** | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 80,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 849 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | $125<br>250 | | 5 pct. | 135 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £160 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | – | £100 | – | – | £161 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,175xd |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 840 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 215 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 110 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 180 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 580 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | ,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,190 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | ... | .. | 265 |
| Fort Press Co. | 100 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,400 |
| French Press Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 500 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 407 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 350 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 215 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,800 | 125 | 125 | Rs. | 60 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 412½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 530<br>530 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 80 |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. [illegible] | 300 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. [illegible]0 | 300x[illegible]<br>440 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 450 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 4.0<br>1,225 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | [illegible] | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000P | | 615 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,100 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,000 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p. ct. | 200<br>150 |
| Badham Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 175 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 325 | | 185 | Nil. | 57 |
| Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mills Ld. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c | 510 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 75nom |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ... | 94 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 135 | 2,850 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 33½ | 715 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | – | – | – | 5 p.c. | [illegible]8 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 510 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | [illegible] | 100 | Rs. 10 | 66 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | [illegible] |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | ½ |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | 8½ | 8 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 61 | 250 | 250 | ... | 150 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 20 | 375 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 30 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 95 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104xd |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 p.c. | 3 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 p.c. | 17 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rs 1 | 40 |
| Port Canning Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]9 | 62½ |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 50nom |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | p.c | 109 |
| Soandy & Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 10 | 1 | 9 p.c. | 85 |
| Southwell and Austin. | [illegible] | ... | .. | ... | 30 |
| Tramways Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | [illegible] | Rs. 2 | 6½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 90 | 1,220 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | 201 |
| Western India Flour Mills | [illegible] | 125 | 125 | nil | 40 |
| M. Mody & Co | 1,000 | [illegible] | | p | 160 |
| [illegible]eracs Oil Mills Co. Ld. | 1,250 | | All | – | 90 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,150 |
| Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld. | | [illegible]00 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 4 | 105 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 350 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | – |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 675 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld. | 871 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 355 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 890 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | .. | 140 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 1,010 |
| City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 52 | 1,022½ |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 30 | 800 |
| Connaught Mills Co., Ld. | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 680 |
| Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 640 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 500 | 350 | Rs. 500 | 527½ |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,050 |
| Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,415½ | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 870 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 640 |
| Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 9,700 | 150 | 150 | .. | 203 |
| Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | – | 300 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | ... |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited | 421 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 83 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 835 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | – | 675 |
| Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 720<br>645 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 750 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,310 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited | 1,360 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 580 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 15 | 320 |
| James Greaves Mill Co., Limited | 1,320 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2[illegible] | 680 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 500 | 500 | | 425 |
| Increased | 1,483 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 14 | |
| Jubilee Mill Co., Ld. | 466 | 1,000 | 20 | – | |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,155 |
| Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 638xd |
| Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 755 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,077½ |
| Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld | 3,500 | 0 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 144 |
| Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld. | 500¼ | | 1,000 | Rs. 125 | 2,350 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 585 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 162½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. [illegible]0 | 1,550 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,277½ |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,300 | 1[illegible] | 100 | | 10 |
| Nawab of Bailla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | | ... |
| New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,[illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 760 |
| National S. & W. Co of India, Limited | 600 | 1[illegible] | 1,000 | – | 400 |
| Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited | 5,720 | | 62 | Rs. 10 | 550 |
| People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,0[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rs. [illegible] | 10[illegible] |
| Presidency Mills Co. Limited | 743 | 1,[illegible] | 1,000 | ... | 1,015 |
| Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 2,189 | | 12[illegible] | ... | 73½ |
| Queen S. & W. Co., Limited | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 1,110 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,09[illegible] |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,[illegible]00 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | ... | 275 |
| Sholapore S. & W. Co. Ld. | | 1[illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,270 |
| Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 8[illegible] | 610 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 250 | ... | 275 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 415 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co. Ld. | 600 | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 2[illegible] | 440 |
| Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | ... | .. |
| Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,300 | 1,000 | | ... | 600 |

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHESTNUT ARAB CHARGER, quiet in harness, Rs. 400. English DOG-CART, Rs. 200.—"H," care of Volkarts.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, the most Commodious Hotel in Bombay, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Special rates for the Monsoon.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh batch of WATERPROOF BOOTS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 17. Up-country orders promptly executed.—JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE & Co., 41, Kalbadevi Road.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Ganges," Leggings, Overshoes, Long Boots, and all sorts of Monsoon season Boots and Shoes.—Hussonally Moola Hakimjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound. Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

DRAB VULCANIZED WATERPROOF COATS, stout and strong, will withstand the HEAVIEST RAINS, a splendid garment for ship Captains, Pilot, &c., &c., Rs. 25.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 81 by 48 inches, Rs. 15-8. Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-all, for Travellers, from Rs. 18-8.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant, and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BRANDY.—A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, GENUINE. CUTLER, PALMER'S of all dealers in India, China, and Burmah.—Prices from Rs.16-8.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTIANA PILSENER BEER, the best in the market. Awarded nine medals at different Exhibitions. Fresh supplies always to be had of D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
*Complete and easy refer*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of serviceable provisions, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, (first floor) the valuable and handsome French, polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semigrand trichord Pianoforte of French make, a large size musical box, an English 8-day clock, strikes half hours, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. J. L. WRIGHT, the same comprises glassware, dinner and de-sert services, cups and saucers, plated cruet frame, biscuit box, eggboiler, spoons and forks, table cutlery, dining, drawing room, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing room and easychairs, marbletop table and teapoys, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, double and single cots, wardrobe, clothes press, baba iron cot, almira with mirror door, English gindy-stand, carpets, &c.

The prosperty is now on view.

SALE OF ENGLISH 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Mooljee Geega and others, the executors of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindjee.—

G. H. F.—35 English 1st class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " white mulls.
5 " white leno checks.
1 case glassware.
2 cases 89 tins sausage.
150,, tin plates.
On account of the concerned—
10 large revolvers.
2 small. "
22 boxes cartridges.
By order of Okha Satra, and on account and at the risk of Memon Mahomed Moosa—
4 gold bangles, about 4 tolas,
1 Mahagony square pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand strong brougham.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

THE BARSEE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).
SALE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES AT BARSEE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the abovenamed Company:—All that piece of ground situate at Barsee on the high road near the seed market, in the district of Sholapur (comprised in and subject to the conditions of a certain Indenture of Lease, dated the 26th day of June, 1886, and made between Nursidas Jeetram of the one part, and the abovenamed Company of the other part), together with the bungalow, outhouses, godowns for storing seeds, &c., and well standing thereon, as also together with a fine pucka cut stone building, engine boiler, oil mills, seed crushing and elevating machines, shaftings and pulleys, and other machinery, &c., in the same state and condition in which they are now lying, the whole forming the seed pressing factory of the abovenamed company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidator at his Office, No. 27, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 6th, 1888.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

THE quotations for Stocks wired by Reuter from London last evening show no change, in any item, from those of the previous day. Silver, through the same medium, and by private telegrams, was 1-16d. higher, at 42⅛d. per oz. About £300,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

At the biddings for 30 lakhs of Council Drafts yesterday, 15 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 10 lakhs to Bombay, and 5 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4⅛d., which is 1-32d. below the rate obtained by Government at last week's sales. The same amount will be offered again next Wednesday.

The Market for East Indian Wheat continued firm, and some advance in prices was established yesterday, Hard Red being quoted 3d. per quarter higher by both routes, and Club No. 2 also 3d. per quarter up, *via* the Canal. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet, and Rapeseed dull, but quotations come unaltered. Coffee was flat, but unchanged in value.

COTTON in Liverpool, including Surats, closed firm, an advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid-Uplands being reported, at 5⅝d. per lb. Surats were unaltered; and American Arrivals were quiet and unchanged in all positions. Manchester was firm at previous quotations. The New York Market was closed for a holiday.

Locally we have had a very quiet market for the Staple, which we should call dull, but that rates are steadily maintained, no amount of neglect from buyers seeming to make dealers willing to lower their pretensions. There has been but the faintest enquiry to-day, and the only transaction reported is the purchase by spinners of a few hundred bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 193½ per candy.

The first of the season's interesting and useful Weather and Crop Reports, furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, was issued this afternoon, and as far as it goes, is upon the whole of a not unfavourable complexion, although more rains before long is a general necessity. In the Bengal districts, with the exception of Cawnpore, Cotton sowing was delayed owing to the absence of rain; and in the Dhollera districts, although the sowing of Cotton had commenced at Wadwan and Veramgaum, rain was generally wanted; but throughout the Amraoti circle, Cotton sewing was making good progress, and in Broach the rain, though less than a fourth of last year's fall to date, had been general over the district. The seasonable rain, which we are now having here, gives hope that, on this side of the peninsula at all events, the weather is now or may soon be all that can be desired.

WHEAT.—A marked falling off in receipts, added to the other causes which we referred to yesterday as influencing this market, has caused prices, in presence of an active enquiry, to advance further nine pies per cwt. for Pessy and No. 1 Club Delhi, and a large business is again reported in these sorts, which we now quote as follows:—

| | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy (91 per cent.) | 4 7 0 | per cwt. |
| Do. (85 " ) | 4 6 0 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | 4 4 3 | " |

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been generally neglected, and only a few transactions have been reported in *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*; but the tone of the market has been firm at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,674 | bales. |
| Wheat | 12,462 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 4,279 | " |
| Rapeseed | 5,681 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,303 | " |

FREIGHTS show no sign of improvement: our last rates are still quoted for ready business, of which there is very little offering, and nothing fresh is reported in forward engagements.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning, Bank Wire Transfer and Demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. but with only one seller, and we hear that about £15,000 was placed to Houses at this rate, though the same offer was refused from a Bank. A fair amount of ready Telegraphic is reported to have been done at 1s. 4 3-32d., but the rate has been doubtful this afternoon. Of House Paper there has been very little offering; but we hear of a small amount of Private Telegraphic having been sold to Banks at 1s. 4-32d. to 7-64d. and 30 days' sight and Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d. This afternoon a large buyer of Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. has come out; and we close quiet at—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4⅛d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32d. | " |
| Francs | 1·71 | " |

The usual Weekly Official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 27th June, 1888 | 42,55,998 |
| Silver received during the week | 10,30,733 |
| | 52,86,681 |
| New coin paid during the week | 20,00,233 |
| | 32,86,448 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals | 20,58,368 |
| | 53,44,816 |
| Last week | 49,17,091 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at last evening's closing rates of 100 5-16 for Fours for money, and 100 3-16 to ¼ for account; but a firm feeling and brisk demand were felt in the afternoon, and an advance of 3-16 per cent. on the above quotations was established. 104¾ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not shown much animation to-day, and almost the only business reported has been in Mill Scrip, the shares of other concerns being neglected. Luckmidas Khimji Mill have advanced Rs. 7½, Ripon and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; and City of Bombay, Queen, and Manokji Petit, Rs. 2½ each. There has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 10 in Mahalakshmi; and of Rs. 5 in Coorla, and New Great Eastern. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAREY—June 27, at Raipur, C P, the wife of L S Carey, B C S, of a son.

POSFORD—June 26, at Burrisal, the wife of J Posford, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREIFF—June 23, at Gya, Erdman Johannas Greiff, aged 71 years, 1 month and 6 days.

HANNON—June 27, at Simla, Mrs. M A Hannon, widow of the late Conductor J Hannon, Commissariat Department.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

IT must be evident to any one who cares to look beneath the surface of things that no argument in defence of the India Council, as at present constituted, could be more unreal than that which endeavours to show that, because a particular person has served the State well in India, he must necessarily serve it well in the altered conditions under which he works in the India Office. They change much besides their sky who prolong on the Secretary of State's Council a career that has run its course in India. We take full account, as we always have done, of the advantage of putting at the Secretary of State's side an official who has come *pied poudré* from the work of administration in India, and who therefore introduces into the Council ideas derived from the freshest and closest experience of the actualities of government and policy in this country. From that point of view the entrance into the Council of Sir J. B. Peile and of Sir Charles Turner was a gain easy to recognize But the advantage that comes from making appointments even of this unexceptionable kind has to be discounted by at least one important consideration. The Indian Councillor enters upon his functions under conditions which find an analogy in no other public service. The career in which the essential part of his life's work has been done is at an end. The service of India, whatever claims it may still make upon him, has no further rewards or honours to offer him. If he has governed a province in India, or sat in the place of highest dignity in the Indian judiciary, he has attained already the best that destiny has in store for him. If his promotion has stopped short of this the case is precisely the same. He has nothing further to look for—there is nothing that the most devoted service in the inglorious privacy of the Secretary of State's Council can give him. He works no longer in the fierce light that beats around the path of a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, or a Member of Council. His good work wins no praise, his evil work calls down upon itself no individual censure. His new career is a mere "projection" of that which has gone before—a projection, moreover, on a lower plane, of whose inferiority he cannot help being conscious. The work is rather the overtime work of a band of pensioners than the serious endeavour of men who find in it the exacting round of daily duty. It is mere affectation which affects to ignore the change of conditions thus indicated, and to be blind to the consequences of it. No one can seriously contend that the high-pressure responsibility under which a servant of the Crown works in India, under the eye of the public, and with the consequences of his work flowing in upon him, and upon the administration with which his name is associated, acts upon the same man when he changes his sphere for a council-room in London, where he can earn no credit, where the public eye never penetrates, and where tradition sits like a nightmare on all save the newest minds. We put it with some confidence that men who have done well in India are in danger of doing very ill indeed in the new and harmful environment in which they are placed when they are transferred to the India Office. All the objective incentives to good work are gone, and the work which is given is just of the quality which we might expect as the return to a grant given in aid of pension, on the assurance that the post was the last boon that the State intended giving to its recipient.

If fair consideration be given to this argument the critics of the Council need not be disconcerted with any array of influential names which may be put forward in confutation of their strictures. Strong men are now and again sent into the Council, but their merit evaporates under the influences that surround them there. The man who has held the highest posts in the service in India is above the work; the man who has held posts short of the highest is not sure that he is doing work quite worthy of him when he becomes one of fifteen men drawing £1,200 a year each. If by happy fate a man better than the rest is admitted into the Council he counts for about one anna in the rupee. There are fourteen against him—fourteen in whom the traditions of the Council are strong, and who are much more likely to carry him with them than to be carried away by him. We should be glad to believe that the new comers—the Peiles and the Turners—strike the key-note of the Council's thought. But we do not believe it, any more than do those who put forward the shallow plea that the Council cannot be so bad, since two excellent men have lately been nominated upon it; and whatever action is taken in regard to the matter must proceed upon the assumption that isolated personal excellences can count for very little in an estimate of the Council as a working body. If we duly recognize the fact that the Council is almost exclusively composed of men who have completed their real career we shall get very near the root of the mischief. The Council, if it remains, must no longer be made up of Councillors working and advising under the half-pressure responsibility which now prevails in its midst. No one that we know of proposes that it should be done away with root and branch. It is almost certain that if the creators of the new system had not had under their eyes the Court of Directors and its eighteen members they would not have thought it necessary to constitute an awkward continuation of it in the shape of a Council of fifteen. But that may pass as a pious opinion, of no great practical significance. The Council is there, and if it is still thought necessary to provide the Secretary of State with a body of advisers to whom there is nothing analogous in any other Department of the State, let it remain. But there is a growing consciousness of the unsuitability of the present constitution of the Council. We have fallen behind the line marked out in the scheme of 1853, in which effectual precaution was taken against giving any part whatever in the government of India in England to men who lag superfluous on the scene of administration. Six of the eighteen members of the Court of Directors were Indian servants who had been ten years in the service of the Crown or of the Company, and one-third of the number were to go out every year. Thus the tenure of a directorship was limited to three years. If the creators of the present system had kept this part of the old mechanism more carefully in view we should not have had imposed upon us a Council with seats tenable during good behaviour, as they were in the first instance. Even now, with a ten years' tenure, capable of extension for five years, we can look back with envy upon the useful simplicity of the old Act of 1853, and can almost weigh the mischief that it would have protected us from.

The first step in the direction of reform will be in returning to the principle of constant renewals of the Councils, as was provided for in Sir Charles Wood's Act. We must be prepared for the answer that it will not be possible to do this, because the number of men of high standing who retire from service in India in three years would not suffice to renew a Council of fifteen. But the number would be abundant to renew a Council of six, and to some such strength as that the Council should be reduced. If a more correct estimate were formed at home of the real value of a retired Civilian's services a short and direct process would lead to the conclusion that the Council might with advantage be curtailed in function as well as in numbers. There would be no need for fifteen members if the Council were not troubled with work which does not rightly belong to it. Reduce its functions, give it fewer opportunities of obstructing the course of affairs in India, and there will be nothing in the work of the Council which cannot be left to half a dozen retired Civilians. So long, however, as it remains in its present numerical strength, so long as old blood is cherished in it as lovingly as old port is cherished in our cellars, it will cling to its old functions and its old ways. It will be a body inferior in capacity and in status, sitting in restraint upon one superior to it in both respects—a body, for the most part knowing only an India that is past, domineering over administrations here which are doing their best to deal with present day realities. And for its existence in this guise there is no warrant in anything past or present. The whole Colonial Empire is administered without anything like it, and what that means we are reminded by Mr. Traill in his admirable monograph on "Central Government," wherein he tells us that in regard to the purely administrative departments of Colonial affairs the Secretary for the Colonies is "often busily occupied in corresponding with Colonial Governors upon questions relating to the policy to be pursued by them in those situations of difficulty which are of such frequent recurrence in any empire including so many different, and in many instances, mutually hostile races as our own; and it not unfrequently becomes his duty to keep himself informed almost from day to day of every successive step in the policy of a Colonial Governor, and to acquaint him in turn with the views and opinions of her Majesty's Government thereon." All this is done without the aid of a council of retired Colonial officials, although even when the Colonies possessing legislative institutions are taken out of the reckoning the variety of interests grouped together in the polity directed by the Colonial Office is enormous. And the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not to deal with an administrative hierarchy as finely organized as that which exists in India. Had he a council in any way analogous in its composition and in its processes to that of the Secretary of State for India, the scene in Boston Harbour would have been re-enacted in Sydney Harbour long ago, and the Australian Colonies would not at this time have been troubling us with requests to help them in the solution of the Chinese problem.

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"A SHORT and small measure" has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Chancellor Halsbury to deal with certain defects in the Limited Liability Act which enable promoters and wreckers to do very much what they please with the property of others. The impossibility of getting through the House of Commons a measure dealing comprehensively with the questions affecting limited liability companies, as promised in the Queen's speech, was pleaded by the Lord Chancellor as a sufficient justification for dealing with certain parts only of the complicated and difficult subject. So long ago as 1856 Mr. Lowe sarcastically remarked that a Special Committee which had sat for a very long time drew up a report that read like a sensational novel, so much did it dwell upon the systematic plunder which had been carried on, and the fate of the unhappy victims, but it said nothing as to what had become of the knaves. It is disappointing to find that the Lord Chancellor does not propose to deal even now with the class of persons who get up companies to plunder unwary people. He acknowledges that the experience of the courts shows that a great amount of capital has been lost, and has passed into the pockets of fraudulent persons who promote companies and then wreck them, securing for themselves a double spoil, and something is to be done to prevent these bandits from having the free hand they have hitherto enjoyed. The new Bill provides for a system of provisional registration under which those who initiate a company shall be held responsible for its *bona fides*. Before the company obtains incorporation the promoters must prove that the necessary proportion of capital has been paid up, and that it is in the hands of persons having a substantial interest in the concern. The present law provides that any prospectus and notification inviting the public to subscribe for shares in a limited liability company must disclose the names of all parties having contracts with the company or its promoters or directors made before the issue of such prospectus, or notification, the omission to comply with this provision being declared fraudulent as regards any one taking shares in the company. How easily this provision, apparently so stringent, may be evaded, we have seen in the case of the Deccan Mining Company. The contract to give the whole of the 85,000 shares of the unsubscribed capital to the concessionaires, if disclosed in the prospectus, would of course have rendered the whole scheme abortive. But no prospectus was issued. The "notification" which Mr. Watson had drawn up, and which lay printed on his desk for his friends to peruse, so that he might not be obliged to tell over and over again all the particulars, was not "issued." It was simply a memorandum for the promoter's personal convenience. The minatory language of the law about the non-disclosure of contracts in the prospectus or notification becomes of no effect when there is neither prospectus nor notification. It will of course be easy to render the issue of a prospectus or notification compulsory. But even if battened down there the sleepless energies of human cupidity find another vent. Lord Halsbury states that it has been brought to his notice that in the north of England companies are started of which the capital largely consists of old and worn out machinery which is put down as new, at cost price. Machinery which is obsolete and useless is bought up and palmed off upon ignorant people with the assurance that it can turn out a large amount of produce; in a little time they find the whole concern is hopelessly insolvent. Something of this kind has been done more than once in India, if we are not misinformed. The Lord Chancellor proposes to check this method of robbing the public by making it compulsory on all companies to publish with their balance sheets an account of their assets, with a new valuation of their machinery and plant. The form of the balance sheet and method of estimating the value of the assets it is proposed to leave to the discretion of the Board of Trade. Lord Herschell on the part of her Majesty's Opposition expressed a desire to give the Government all the assistance possible in providing a remedy for the evils which admittedly exist, but like Lord Bramwell he doubts if anything can safeguard fools against the wiles of rogues. The difficulty of finding remedies which cannot be evaded by the ingenuity of those who make their money by fraudulent scheming, while it hampers the honest in transacting their business, is no doubt considerable; but it ought not to be beyond the resources of civilization. Whatever may be done in England in this direction will be watched with attention in India.

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WHETHER Sir Lepel Griffin avails himself of the offer which gives him the reversion of the Residency at Hyderabad, depends very much on the opinion he may form as to the prospects of securing a seat in Parliament at the hands of the Liberal Unionists. An up-country contemporary states that Sir Lepel went home with the "steadfast intention" of retiring from the Civil Service at the end of his year's leave. This is an error; as stated in our columns at the time, Sir Lepel Griffin left Bombay for England in May with the intention of returning to India in November if circumstances do not arise which would give promise of a new political career in England. Whether the result of certain recent elections in which the Unionists failed to secure seats which were deemed certain renders the prospect more bright or alluring is open to doubt. The fact of the Hyderabad Residency being offered to that distinguished member of the Civil Service seems to indicate that as yet the India Office has no particular reason to believe that he desires to sever his connection with this country.

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THE first business of the usual bi-weekly meeting of the Corporation yesterday was to fill the seat on the Town Council rendered vacant by the death of Sir Frank Souter. Mr. Geary, who had been a member of the Council, but had resigned his seat on proceeding to Europe some two years ago, was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and seconded by Colonel Merewether, and Major Selby was proposed by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Chandawarkar. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in a brief address stated that Mr. Geary, who was a citizen of fifteen years' standing, had been a working member of the Corporation since 1876, and had been identified with the development of the system of self-government in Bombay and in India, and enumerated some of the many important measures which he had helped forward. Colonel Merewether bore testimony to the care for the despatch of business, and the independence of judgment which Mr. Geary had manifested when in the Town Council. Dr. Blaney, confiding in an assured majority, merely remarked that Major Selby had been two years a member of the Corporation and that it would be adulation to say anything in his presence on his qualities and services. Mr. Chandawarkar seconded the nomination. The votes were taken by ballot: for Mr. Geary 20; for Major Selby 30. One vote was vitiated by something written on it by which the voter's identity could be known. The Chairman declared Major Selby elected. The Major returned thanks and declared that he personally had not canvassed, which was true, but his friends had been unremitting in canvassing on his behalf. Mr. Geary less formally expressed his thanks to those who had spontaneously given him their votes and support, but he owned that he was under at least an equal obligation to those who had relieved him from the burden of devoting a third day in every week to the discharge of Municipal business.

A LONDON correspondent mentions a report that Mr. Brunner, M. P., will bring a test action against Mr. Watson to recover damages from the promoters of the Hyderabad Mining Company.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest for Dem and Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

THE half-yearly statement of accounts of the Bank of Bombay shows a net sum available of Rs. 8,41,000, applied as follows:—Dividend 13 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000; transfer to fund for losses, Rs. 50,000; transfer to pension fund, Rs. 20,000; carried forward, Rs. 1,21,000.

A PRIVATE telegram from China, dated yesterday, reports the sales of Indian Yarn during the preceding fortnight at 6,900 bales at unchanged prices, exchange being quoted at Rs. 226 per 100 dlrs.

THE total number of deaths in Bombay during the past week is stated at 405—a death-rate of 22·43 per thousand per annum—of this number 22 died of small-pox, 125 of fevers, 8 of cholera, 19 diarrhœa, and 9 dysentery. The total deaths of the corresponding period of last year was 358, a rate of 19·98 per annum, of the deceased, 17 were Buddhists or Jains, 8, Brahmins; 2, Lingaets; 4, Bhattias; 163, Hindus; 30, Hindu outcasts; 64, Mussalmans; 24, Parsees; 2, Jews; 13, Native Christians; 1, Eurasian; and 1, European. The total number of births was 329 as against 290 the corresponding week of last year.

OF Lord Lansdowne's personal staff, three at least will have had experience of India. Lord William Beresford will enter upon his third term of office as Military Secretary; Major Rowan Hamilton will continue to act as an Aide-de-Camp; while Captain Harbord, who was on Lord Ripon's Staff, will again return to India. Captain Streatfeild of the Grenadier Guards was Lord Lansdowne's Military Secretary in Canada.

EXAMINATIONS for the issue of first, second, and third grade certificates of qualification for the lower grades of the Public Service will be held at Bombay and Poona on Monday, the 1st October, 1888, and following days.

THE Rev. J. Moulson, B.A., Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, of the Forest Department, has been appointed special officer for the purpose of making enquiries relative to the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the desirability of extending the operations of that Act, into districts other than those in which it is in force.

CONSEQUENT upon the appointment of Colonel Wilson to the Commissionership of Police in Bombay, Mr. H. J. H. Henderson will act as District Superintendent in the Nasik District and Mr. H. M. Gibbs as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Belgaum, is appointed a visitor of the subordinate jail in that station, and Mr. R. Knight, first-class Magistrate in Kanara, to be a visitor of the jail at Karwar.

MR. T. A. LEMESURIER, Superintendent of the Government Photozincographic Office, has been allowed three months' privilege leave, and Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, will act in his absence.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, first-class Magistrate in the Satara District, is placed in charge of the subdivision, comprising the Satara, Wai, Javli, and Koregaon talukas.

SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS has been appointed substantive *pro tem* Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, with effect from the 16th December, 1887.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE *TIMES* LIBEL CASE.

### MR. PARNELL'S FACSIMILE LETTERS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

During the hearing of the action for libel against the *Times* before Lord Coleridge and a special jury yesterday, Sir. Richard Webster, Q. C., read letters signed "Charles S. Parnell" in order to show the connection of the Parnellites with the Fenian leaders.

The learned counsel also read Mr. Frank Byrne's acknowledgment of Mr. Parnell's cheque for £100 shortly after the Phœnix Park murders.

Mr. Byrne was the General Secretary of the "National Land and Labour League of Great Britain."

## THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the New Oriental Bank, Limited, held here yesterday, a resolution was passed authorising the conversion of the silver capital of the Bank into stock.

## THE OATHS' BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bradlaugh's Oaths' Bill, which proposed to enact that jurors, witnesses, or persons required to take the oath of allegiance should, if they objected to taking an oath, be allowed to make an affirmation in lieu thereof, passed through the Committee.

## ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS INDIA.

The Bishops of the Church of England were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House yesterday.

The Bishop of Calcutta, in responding to "the Church in India," said that England was conscious of her responsibility towards India and had every reason to be proud of her work there.

## THE TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

### ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

DURBAN, JULY 4.

Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Natal, has sanctioned the enlistment of volunteers in the Colony for the purpose of reinforcing the police in Zululand.

## MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

Sir Guildford Molesworth's modified plan for the entrance harbour works having been examined by the engineer of the works, the result is a resolution by the Harbour Trust, "that the additional protection afforded would not justify the expenditure and delay."

The Madras Railway Directors have granted a retiring bonus of a quarter of a lakh to Mr. F. Church, late Chief Auditor to the Company.

The Hon. C. G. Masters has obtained two months' leave; Messrs. Stokes, Price, Galton and Sturroch get temporary promotion in consequence.

## QUARANTINE AT BUSRAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia telegraphs that from the 24th June, three days' quarantine has been imposed at Busrah upon arrivals from the Persian Gulf and Muhamra.

## CHARGE AGAINST A SIND DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, JULY 5.

Considerable sensation prevails here in connection with the trial of Rao Bahadoor Parumal Khoobchund, Deputy Collector of Jacobabad, on a charge of bribery. The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the prosecution of the accused in the Court of Mr. Mules, Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Larkana, and appointed Mr. Giles, Deputy Commissioner, as prosecutor. The charge is of receiving a bribe of Rs. 200 in notes from one Ali Morad in consideration of giving him some Government land. The defence is that Ali Morad borrowed the amount from him at Karachi on the occasion of the Jubilee, and had subsequently repaid him in two currency notes, which accused sent to his own bankers immediately afterwards openly and had the numbers entered in their books.

The case rests upon the statement of Ali Morad himself. Mr. Constable, the Public Prosecutor for Sind, had originally defended accused, but has now retired from the case. There is a good deal of speculation as to the real cause of Mr. Constable's retirement. All that is known is contained in a letter addressed by him to accused, in which Mr. Constable complains of the proceedings of the local authorities, and states that their unEnglish character renders it necessary for accused to engage some other counsel. Acting under this advice accused has engaged the Calcutta barrister, Mr. Manomohan Ghose, who has been defending him since Monday, the 2nd instant. Several witnesses, called by the Court at the suggestion of the prosecution, have been examined and were subjected to severe cross-examination by Mr. Ghose, which elicited many important facts. Witnesses for the defence have also been examined, proving the loan alleged by accused. The case is still progressing, and is watched with great interest by the public.

It is said that accused has applied to the Bombay Government, under Mr. Ghose's advice, to direct his trial by a Court of Session.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 4.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

French mail steamer Natal from Suez arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 5-16 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 99⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 106¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67¼ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 70¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106½ |
| Bar Silver | 42½ |

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·0 |

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 80·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 79·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 79·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·5 |

FURLOUGH, for fifteen months, from such date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Executive Engineer of the Bellary-Kistna Railway.

MR. B. G. GILBERT COOPER, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been posted to the Poona, Nasik, and Southern Maratha Country Survey.

DURING the absence of Major C. W. H. Sealy, Mr. L. P. Walsh will act as Second Assistant Political Resident at Aden, Captain M. T. Lyde as Third Assistant, and Mr. Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo, as Fourth.

A LICENSE to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians has been granted to the Rev. Rambhai Kalyan of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Gujarat.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY returns to Calcutta on the 7th instant, and shortly afterwards goes on tour.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER St. John, now Resident at Baroda, succeeds Sir Charles Bernard, whose resignation of the Indian Civil Service has at last been formally notified, as Resident at Mysore. Colonel St. John will, however, remain at Baroda until about October next, when the Gaekwar returns from Europe, and meantime General Prendergast retains the officiating appointment at Mysore.

LIKE the jail population of Bengal, that of Assam, which at the beginning of 1887 was larger than it had been for the past two years, was in consequence of the Jubilee releases, smaller in December than in many previous years. The decrease was entirely confined to the larger jails, for there was an increase at the lock-up, owing partly to the larger amount of criminal work done in the sub-divisions. There was a satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners, the number of deaths being only 46 as against 86 in 1886, and the proportion of sick was also less.

MR. NOBLE's proposal in regard to the petroleum investigations in the Punjab was considered at a meeting of selected members of the Council on Saturday, at Simla. Mr. Noble wants a restricted company to carry out the work.

MR. GOODRICKE, Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, is about to leave for England on account of ill-health. The appointment will be taken up by Mr. S. J. Kilby, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, who has passed all the law examination required of magistrates and collectors, and who had had several years' experience in that line before being transferred to the Bengal Police.

THE Akazais, who were the principal culprits in the late outrage on the Agror border, are a minor section of the Yusufzai clan, and can muster only some 500 fighting men. The other two sections of the clan inhabiting the Black Mountain are the Hasanzais and Madakhels, who can place in the field some 2,000 to 3,000 men. It is not certain that the Hasanzais would unite with the other Black Mountain tribes against a British punitive expedition. In 1868 they held aloof from the tribal combination against the expedition which was sent against their countrymen in that year, and since that period they have, on the whole, conducted themselves with decorum towards British subjects, contenting themselves only with very occasional raids.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has given orders for the collection of all available mule transport in his territory for the Gilgit expedition. A large transport depot has been formed at Mirpore, Manawur, and other places.

A SPRAY of grape leaves sown with seed pearls is a dainty pattern in lace pins. A pin much fancied by horse lovers among the fair sex consists of a bar formed of a whip stock of gold, having a silver horse-shoe at each end. The whole is topped by a jockey cap, with moonstone top, diamond peak, and gold rim. A South American mummy's eye, set in an eagle's claw of gold, is a scarf pin much admired by lovers of the bizarre. A miniature Indian arrow head of flint, bound to a gold shank by a silver cord, is an oddity in scarf pins. A perfect globe of highly-polished moonstone, set within a cage of gold wire, is a peculiar pattern in scarf pins recently seen. A half opened fan of gold showing four folds set alternately with turquoises and diamonds, is a costly brooch.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT. S. W. LINCOLN, D.A.C.G., second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. MOORE, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed to proceed to Europe.

LIEUT. H. J. FORSTER, S.C., is allowed four months' leave; and Lieutenant A. L. Tisdale, No. 1 Mountain Battery, eighty-two days, both on medical certificate.

LIEUT. M. L. C. CAMPBELL, R.A., will officiate as Ordnance Officer, fourth class, during the absence of Captain E. F. Nelson, R.A., on leave.

SURGEON A. MILNE, M.B., of the Indian Medical Service, has been granted a year's furlough on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood, Staff Corps, (1st Bombay Lancers), have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

ANOTHER death from heat apoplexy took place at Fyzabad, on Saturday morning, the wife of Sergeant Palmer, L-4 Royal Artillery, succumbing after a very short illness.

GENERAL GIB returned from Ooty on Monday, and resumed command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MR. JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and Mr. James Henry Conrad Dunsterville, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, have been appointed Lieutenants of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

## THE VALUE OF SINGARENI COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your first leading article to-day reference is made to the commercial value of the Singareni coal. It may interest your readers to know that there is only one condition under which it can compete with English coal, namely, when it is fifty per cent. cheaper.

About a year ago some of the mills in Bombay were induced to take up each 50 or 100 tons of the coal as a trial. It was generally found that, burned by itself, the consumption compared most unfavourably with Cardiff or Welsh Coal, ton for ton. In other words, a ton of Welsh mixture was equal to a ton and a half of the Singareni. Let us work out the financial results on this basis:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ½ Ton Davison's at Rs. 21 | 10 | 8 |
| ½ „ Cardiff at „ 22 | 11 | 0 |
| Cost per ton | 21 | 8 |
| 1½ Ton Singareni at Rs. 15 | 22 | 8 |

This is the money-value of the coal. But millowners do not look to this aspect only. The physical or chemical effects on the boilers are of vital importance. Not only the formation of clinkers but other matters have to be seriously taken into account. In the proportion that more expenses were incurred in keeping boilers clean from the effects of Singareni coal would the coal be found dearer every way than English coal. But suppose that the burning effects on the boilers are almost the same as those of English coal. Still, no millowner can have any inducement to buy a ton of this country coal. We must also remember that English coal, up till last year, sold for Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per ton. It is simply owing to extremely low rates of outward freight that the price this year has gone up to Rs. 22 or Rs. 23 on an average. At the former rate of Rs. 16 or Rs. 17, which prevailed for a good many years, the result of the comparison would be even more unfavourable. Thus:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| ½ Ton Davison's at Rs. 16 | 8 |
| ½ „ Cardiff at „ 17 | 8½ |
| | 16½ |
| 1½ Ton Singareni at 15 | 22½ |
| The difference is fully | 6 |

For a moderate but fair comparison we must take as our data the average prices of English coal that have ruled for so many years, rather than the exceptional rate, owing to exceptional conditions of the trade. It will be obvious from a study of the above table that in order to compete on equal terms with English coal Singareni must be laid down in Bombay at Rs. 11 as the lowest rate. A ton and a half at that rate would then be equal to Rs 16½, the value of one ton of English coal at fair average rate. But, still, here the question might be asked—Of what advantage is it to buy Singareni at Rs. 16½? It makes no difference to millowners. At the worst, it may be disadvantageous if the boilers are badly affected. This leads us to the real point at issue, at what rate can Singareni compete fairly with English coal? The answer is simple enough. At Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per ton.

Here, then, I would ask the mining promoters, whether it is possible for them to lay down the coal with anything like the barest margin of profit for Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per ton alongside the G. I. P. Railway siding at the coal bunder? If it be, then the prospects of the coal mines may be foretold as sure and certain.

We must not, however, omit to give the other side of the question. Considering the downward tendency of exchange, it is just possible that Bombay may not see English coal again at Rs. 17 per ton. Nay, if outward freights are to be as low as, or lower than, those that have prevailed throughout the last busy season, it is not improbable that the English coal may be even dearer than Rs. 22 or Rs. 23. Besides, if there be a general European war, it may be predicted that prices would go up to Rs. 30. Leaving apart the contingency of war, suppose that the normal rate for English coal in the future is Rs. 25 per ton, of course, in such a case it would be to the interest of the millowners to buy Singareni at Rs. 15, which is equivalent to Rs. 22½ of English coal. And if such a condition were to become normal, the Mining Company might see their way to a reduction of a rupee or two so as to stimulate further consumption.

Thus it is only under the last condition of Bombay trade and the freight market that Singareni Coal can become a commercial commodity. But if this condition prove to be temporary, and the old state of affairs is re-established, then its only chance of becoming merchantable is when it can be had from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per ton.

It is much to be wished that the industrial development of India may proceed at a faster pace than we have yet been able to witness. And we should all rejoice if it be accompanied by financial success. If the Singareni mines could be made paying, with their products selling at Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per ton, they would solve one problem. India would then become almost wholly independent of foreign coal. And there is no saying to what extent the development of iron mines may be carried with cheap indigenous coal. That will be one of the "potentialities" of the future of industrial India.

INDUSTRIA.

Bombay, 5th July.

## FROM THE OFFICIAL HEIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from the Deputy Collector of the Empty Bottle Department with the following heading:—

From J. T. Prigg, Esq., Deputy Collector, Empty Bottle Department,
To Mr. Henry Humble, Bombay.

There is something very impressive in this style of thing, and a man fresh from the wilds of European civilization may be pardoned for wondering how such things come about. To tell the truth, the last time I heard a man call himself "Esquire" was at a nigger concert, and it was done to make people laugh. A nigger had not only had Esquire printed on his visiting cards, but the initials S. S. B. K. in addition. On being questioned as to this new tail-piece he seemed surprised that the whole world did not know that it meant "Stone Steps and Brass Knocker."

H. H.

## ENGINEERS IN BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A recent order issued by the Inspector of Boilers must have taken by surprise both the engineers and agents of the numerous factories in Bombay.

Its purport is that every engineer must be at his post during the whole twelve or thirteen hours that the engine runs, minus the twenty or thirty minutes grudgingly granted to the work-people for their midday meal. Does the Inspector of Boilers imagine for a moment that such an order is workable with European or other engineers, or would he himself be prepared to accept service under such conditions?

It not unfrequently happens that a breakdown occurs, necessitating the presence of the engineer during the night so as to avoid the stoppage of the mill. Under this order the engineer must remain in charge the whole of the following day, unless he is relieved by an engineer "of the class deemed capable." The number of unemployed and competent engineers in Bombay must, indeed, be great if they can be picked up like dock-labourers for a day's odd job to fill the place of a permanent engineer, who, from sickness or working extra time, is obliged to absent himself from duty for a portion of the regular working hours.

What are we to think of the "class deemed capable" of framing an Act, if, in consultation with the highest authorities, this Act is the product of their combined intelligence?

ENGINEER.

THE other evening a public demonstration to consider the position of the Salvation Army of the salvation of the world was held in the City Temple under the presidency of General Booth. The platform presented a very picturesque scene, native representatives from China, Palestine, Australia. Syria, India, and other nations being present in their country's costumes. The Temple was crowded by members and persons interested in the Army. The field state of the Army at present shows 1,317 British corps, with 3,214 officers; and 1,096 corps abroad, with 547 outposts and 3,177 officers. Sergeant-Major Pantoni (an Australian aborigine) testified to his conversion by the Army. Ching Wing (a Chinese convert) sang a Chinese song and gave his testimony. An Indian female officer spoke of the difficulties which she at first experienced on her conversion, and pleaded with the women of England to give up their extravagant ideas of dress, and help India. After a Hindustani song the General gave a short address, narrating the early experiences and progress of the Army, now in its twenty-third year, and emphasizing its world-wide character. He declared that the Church of Christ could go and save the world when it wanted to, and explained the success of the Army as due to the possession of a real enjoyable salvation, the determination to give salvation to everybody, special organization for that purpose, and the willingness to pay the price.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. The other members present were:—Mr. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Thomas Blaney, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Phillip Clement DeSouza, Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Harold R. King, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Captain H. O. Selby, R.E., Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, H. Wilmot Uloth, C. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

ELECTION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The first business of importance was the election of a member of the Town Council in place of the late Sir Frank Souter. There were two candidates for the vacancy, Mr. Geary and Major Selby.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, in proposing the election of Mr. Geary, said Mr. Geary was so well known in this city and to them all that under other circumstances he would have contented himself simply by proposing his nomination to the vacant seat in the Town Council. But as his election was contested, he mentioned a few bare facts relating to Mr. Geary's services to this Corporation and to the city generally. The composition of the Corporation had been changing at every election; some of the members were young gentlemen just entering upon a public career; and he could tell them what the older citizens well knew, that for the last fifteen years Mr. Geary has been a prominent citizen of Bombay, all the while doing yeomen's service to the city in various capacities as a literary man, as a journalist, as a member of this Corporation, and also as a member of the Town Council. Mr. Dosabhoy did not desire to dwell at any length on Mr. Geary's service as editor of one of the leading newspapers in Bombay, but he would only mention one circumstance which must be fresh in the minds of many members, and for which the natives of this country could not be too grateful to him, namely, the cordial, though always independent and discriminating, support Mr. Geary gave in the columns of his paper to the beneficent administration generally of the late Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and to the scheme of local self-government in particular. The policy of his paper, on the whole, was such as to command the respect and confidence of all sections of the community, for it dealt with questions as they arose without any bias, and in the best spirit of independent journalism. Turning from generalities, Mr. Dosabhoy referred to special cases in which Mr. Geary's services had been of benefit to the Corporation and the city generally. Mr. Dosabhoy would not tax the patience of the Corporation, but he would mention only a few instances which principally gave Mr. Geary a claim upon their confidence. The Corporation would pardon Mr. Dosabhoy for taking them as far back as the year 1877 in which Mr. Geary did signal services to the Corporation and the city. That was the year of famine. A large number of famine-stricken people from the districts had come to Bombay to the great danger of the public health of the city, and it was Mr. Geary who drew the attention of the Corporation to that circumstance. His warnings were strenuously denied by officials who were not aware of the fact, but a committee of the Corporation was appointed, and their enquiry proved the correctness of Mr. Geary's information. It was found that ten thousand refugees in great distress, and suffering from an infectious fever, were huddled away in the native town to the great danger of public health. Famine camps were then established and other remedial measures taken. At that time the existence of famine was officially ignored, and it was largely due to the persistence and determination with which Mr. Geary, then a member of this Corporation, made the facts patent, he himself twice visiting the famine districts of the Bombay Presidency and Madras, that the existence of a famine on this side of India obtained official recognition, and that the large measures of relief which were now historical were resorted to. They could not underrate these services, which were valuable alike in the interest of humanity as well as of the public health. In 1874, they would remember that Mr. Geary drew public attention to the existence of hundreds of lepers in Bombay without any proper provision for their care and supervision. In co-operation with Dr. Carter he nearly succeeded in effecting the establishment of a Leper Asylum. Thousands of rupees were promised, and this Corporation voted a portion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' donation to the poor of Bombay for that object, and it was only through a combination of untoward circumstances that it was defeated, or postponed. Possibly it was in the remembrance of some of the older members of the Corporation that when a proposal was made to expend the money so set aside for the relief of the wretched on fireworks, on another occasion for public rejoicing, it was Mr. Geary's vigorous protest against filching for such a purpose from the unhappy lepers their share of the Prince's gracious gift which averted that act of thoughtlessness. Mr. Dosabhoy had already referred to the unvaried support which Mr. Geary had given to Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government. He had consistently identified himself with the development of the principles of local self-government in this city and throughout India, and had turned his experience of the working of such institutions in England to practical account. He was the first to propose the adoption of the cumulative system which had proved so effective in England to secure the due representation of minorities on the recently created school boards. It had been adopted in the new Municipal Bill on the representation of the Corporation in the year 1885 at the instance of Mr. Geary. In the somewhat sweeping criticism levelled by Major Selby's committee of the whole house against the Municipal Bill, the cumulative system for which the Corporation had itself asked was condemned, and the Government was asked to withdraw it. The Government had, however, acted in accordance with the more mature views of a former Corporation, and the cumulative system of voting will secure for minorities in Bombay the share of representation to which they are entitled by their relative numbers. It was due to Mr. Geary's initiation that the Municipality and the Government of Bombay have become familiarized with the system, which in continental cities has enabled great works of construction to be carried out without burdening the rate-payers with the cost. It was the system by which, as they knew, frontages are acquired for reselling or leasing them when making a new road. The advantages of such a system have been made obvious in the case of the Ripon Road, which, after securing to the Municipality one of the finest roads in Bombay without any cost, left a profit of Rs. 33,000 to the Municipality. There was some opposition at first to the scheme in the Town Council, of which Mr. Geary was a member at the time, and Mr. Dosabhoy remembered the warm support Mr. Geary gave to Mr. Ollivant in fixing the principle. Mr. Dosabhoy then went on to say that the greatest boast of the Corporation in future years would be the Tansa Water Works, which would secure to the city for all time an abundant and pure supply of water. Though Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major Tullock might first be credited as the two men with whom the idea of carrying the Tansa water works originated, in subsequent years Mr. Geary ventilated and supported the proposal for the Tansa water works with great vigour and ability in his paper, and forced the subject on the attention of the Corporation. In the Corporation itself he gave his active support to the scheme, and moved the resolution for directing the surveys to be made. Continuing further, Mr. Dosabhoy said that it was to Mr. Geary they were in no small measure indebted for the active part he had taken in bringing to a practical issue the proposal for building the new Municipal Hall. He would mention that it was Mr. Geary who had the pleasure of procuring the acceptance of the late Viceroy to the invitation of this Corporation to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed hall and offices at Bori Bunder. In the year 1885 Mr. Geary was chairman of a committee appointed to consider, in consultation with Mr. Ollivant, what modifications and improvements were desirable in the Municipal machinery, with a view to their being embodied in the new Municipal Bill then contemplated. The proposals formulated by that committee were adopted unanimously by the Corporation, and they had been substantially embodied in the Bill as it now stood. In the original draft of the new Bill changes were suggested in the new Municipal constitution with the general nature of which they were acquainted. The chief of them was that the Municipal Commissioner should become the official chairman of sub-committees of the Town Council, which should constitute the executive of the city. Mr. Geary strenuously combated these and other proposals of a similar tendency. He first called attention to the necessity of rejecting M and successfully exerted his influence in the and in the Corporation to secure their withdra In the working of our Municipal institutions Geary's wide experience and sound judgment had often been of great service. He had taken an active part in all questions affecting the interests of this city and had been a working member of the Corporation since 1876. He had always been a representative of the rate-payers. His last unanimous election by the same body had confirmed the confidence the rate-payers had in him. Those who had associated with him on the Corporation and Town Council well knew that his influence and his advocacy had throughout been consistently on the side of a reasonable and practical development of Municipal liberties. It was to his credit that he had never sought a fictitious popularity by supporting wild or impracticable proposals, which could result in nothing but disappointment and possible discredit. Mr. Dosabhoy had heard it said that Mr. Geary was an anti-Liberal and was disposed to favour official views. This allegation, Mr. Dosabhoy said, was best contradicted by the successful stand he had made in his paper and from his seat in the Corporation against forcing the application of the C. D. Acts to this city. In short, Mr. Geary had maintained throughout his whole career in this city a character of independence swerving in no degree from any course which honestly commended itself to his judgment and his sense of right. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Merewether, in seconding the motion, said that having been himself a member of the Town Council at the same time as Mr. Geary, he had very great pleasure in bearing his testimony to the great value of the services which Mr. Geary had rendered in that capacity; and he felt sure that if he were elected again, his services would be as valuable in future as they were before. A feeling appeared to have got abroad amongst a certain section of the Corporation that Mr. Geary had rather too great a tendency to support the Municipal Commissioner. But the facts, as Mr. Dosabhoy had pointed out, did not show anything of the kind. There had been no undue support of the Commissioner. He (Col. Merewether) was himself one of those antiquated people—(a laugh)—who thought that the Municipal Commissioner was from his position better able in a great many cases to judge of Municipal questions than members of the Corporation, and that, therefore, unless something definite was shown to the contrary, it was wise to support him. However that might be, he felt sure that they might confidently depend upon Mr. Geary forming an independent opinion upon every question that came before him. They all knew Mr. Geary's independence and public spirit, and they also knew that he always did his duty, without his feeling being in any way unduly affected by party or other influences. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney proposed that Major Selby be elected for the seat in the Town Council. He said that he did not wish to dilate upon the services, or the qualifications, or the capacity of Major Selby. The candidate had been for more than two years a member of the Corporation, and his abilities and services to the city were well known to them. One thing, however, the speaker considered it right to mention, namely, that during the time that Major Selby had been a member of the Corporation he had attended every one of its meetings when he was in Bombay. He thought that regular attendance at meetings of the Corporation was one of the strongest points in favour of a member.

Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar seconded the proposition.

The voting was then proceeded with by ballot, and Mr. Barrow, Clerk of the Corporation, and Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, Municipal Controller, were appointed scrutineers. The following was the result of the voting:—Mr. Geary, 20 votes; and Major Selby, 30. The latter member was, therefore, declared to be duly elected a member of the Town Council. Major Selby briefly returned thanks for the honour done to him.

Some other business of a miscellaneous character was also transacted, a report of which is held over.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following notice to mariners appears in the Government *Gazette*:—

Wreck-buoys in the approaches to the Bombay Harbour will be coloured green with the word "Wrecks" painted in white letters on them.

When possible, the buoy will be laid near to the side of wreck next to midchannel. When a wreck-marking vessel is used, it will, if possible, have its top sides coloured green with the word "Wreck" in white letters thereon and shall exhibit—by day—three balls on a yard 20 feet above sea, two vertically at one end, and one at the other, the single ball being on the side nearest the wreck. By night—three white fixed lights similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

In the Harbour.—A wreck-marking boat or vessel will carry a cross yard on a mast, at least, 12 feet above water, with two balls 4 feet diameter, placed horizontally, not less than 6 or more than 12 feet apart by day; and by night two white lights similarly placed, lanterns to be globular, not less than 8 inches in diameter, of the same description as a ship's anchor light; the mark-boat will, if possible be moored over the wreck. Wreck-buoys may be used in places out of the usual track of vessels at the discretion of the Port Officer.

## THE STORMONT FUND.

THE following is the seventh list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously published | 11,113 |
| Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey, C. S. | 30 |
| Mr. H. Cooke, C. S. | 30 |
| Through Mr. Chunilal Venilal, collections at Broach | 131 |
| X. Y. Z. | 50 |
| Total......Rs. | 11,354 |
| *Add*— | |
| Amount paid direct to the Bank of Bombay—Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. | 50 |
| Grand Total......Rs. | 11,404 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 5.—The barometer has fallen by nearly equal amounts over the greater part of India; the depression in the North-West Provinces has moved slowly, west, north-west, and centre, and is now near and to the south of Lucknow, hence the local rise at Allahabad and the adjacent stations and the rapid fall at Lucknow. Winds are generally unchanged, except at Diamond Island and in Ceylon, where the force is increasing. Heavy rain has fallen in West Coast Districts and Burma, and moderately heavy rain in connection with the depression in the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces. Karwar reports 11 inches; Goa, 6; Lucknow, Mussoorie, and Diamond Island 3; Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong, Berhampore, Bareilly, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Raipur, and Hoshungabad 2. Strong monsoon winds are blowing across the Central Provinces and tending into depression in the North-West Provinces, which continues to receive favourable rain.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. cts. | Esplanade. In. | Esplanade. cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 24 | 42 | 23 | 9 | 23 | 55 | 21 | 55 |
| July 4, Wednesday...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 86 |
| „ 5, Thursday......... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 76 | ... | |
| Total.. | 26 | 46 | 24 | 87 | 25 | 31 | 22 | 41 |
| Total corresponding date of last year ... | 38 | 55 | 37 | 75 | 34 | 47 | 36 | 56 |

IN regard to an Assam woman, who is alleged to have been recently flogged, the real facts are these, says a Calcutta paper:—"Two children were convicted of theft, and the Magistrate, thinking they were both little boys, ordered them to receive a few strokes of the cane on the hand. After the punishment had been inflicted, it was discovered that one was a little girl. The Magistrate, no doubt, blundered; but lest any one should fancy that the blunder was due to the European's malice towards the native, which the Bengali writer always seems inclined to think is especially intense in Assam, we may state that the native sheristadar fell into the same mistake as the Magistrate regarding the girl's sex. The case was unfortunate, particularly as it is doubtful whether caning on the hands is a form of punishment recognised by the Code, and official notice of the matter has been taken by the Assam authorities."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

## ARTILLERY IN MODERN WARFARE.

LORD WOLSELEY presided recently at a lecture on "The Use and Abuse of Field Artillery," delivered by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Director of the Artillery College at Woolwich, before the Aldershot Military Society, who, in the course of his remarks, said:—

The only experiments on a large scale that he knew of, to compare the firing of Infantry and Artillery under conditions nearly representing war, were those carried out by the French at Bourges in or about 1880. These he reviewed in detail, and said if the results of Artillery fire skilfully directed on the practice ground were so great, what reason had they to think that they disappear almost entirely in battle as some officers supposed? No artilleryman was so crazy as to propose a fighting army chiefly composed of Artillery; that would indeed be an abuse of the arm. Were they quite sure that there never fitted through any brain the notion of an army composed almost exclusively of Infantry, with its machine guns and mounted portions of the force? If such an idea ever existed, it was a very great abuse. Such a force might, indeed, succeed against savages or a very inferior enemy very badly trained, but a force of the three arms, even less in number than ours, would, if properly trained, simply destroy it with impunity. He analysed the losses of different cases in the Danish War of 1864, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the Franco-German War in 1870, and instanced the battle of Aladja Dabh, where Moukhtar Pacha's army was destroyed, in which the Artillery on our side caused more than 50 per cent. of the total losses, observing that increased destructive effect would be produced now that the Shrapnell shell with time fuse had been introduced into all armies.

THE PHYSICAL EFFECT OF ARTILLERY.

He next inquired what was the physical effect of Field Artillery, properly trained and handled, when it had the opportunity of firing at troops which do not render themselves safe by cowering behind earth-works, or burying themselves in bomb-proofs. Its power in killing and wounding, he said, was immense, and its moral effect irresistible. He quoted the official account of the Battle of Sedan, to show that the German Artillery produced "an especially grand and decisive effect," and said he could quote from his own experience many cases of the poor effect of the French Artillery fire, of which the Germans very naturally say little. On the whole, the Field Artillery in the Russo-Turkish War was abused rather than used, though he saw several cases of its useful employment on a small scale. The general result upon the military mind of Europe had been that since the Russo-Turkish war every Continental Army had largely increased its Field Artillery. The whole question of the proper use of Field Artillery, he said, hinged on one point—could a line of guns with open country in front of it hold its own against Infantry, or could it not? Though they might take it as an axiom that a mass of Artillery could defend its own front, and that even single batteries could do so sometimes, it did not follow that Artillery was to forego the advantage it possessed of long range and power of finding its distance from an enemy or from fixed points by trial shots.

INDEPENDENCE, A CURSE.

The independence of Artillery would become a curse instead of a blessing if it led General Officers commanding large tactical bodies to leave the control of Artillery solely to officers of that arm. The General commanding the mixed force should on the whole decide how, when, and where the Artillery should enter into action. Artilleryman should encourage officers of the other arms to judge for themselves how Artillery should be handled in action. They should invite them to their School of Gunnery and camps of practice, and he thought it would be most beneficial if a large practice ground for all arms could be established in the neighbourhood of Aldershot. The lecturer concluded by pointing out the tremendous difference which must exist between a thoroughly-trained and a half-trained Field Artillery.

LONG AND RAPID MARCHES.

Putting aside all questions of scientific acquirements, he said how much there was included in the indispensable power of making long and rapid marches not once only, but always during a campaign, so as to assemble early the largest possible number of guns in front of the enemy. It required, as every Field Artilleryman well knew, and as the Cavalry well knew, the knowledge of good horsemasters, the most constant care of harness and saddlery, resistance to the fatigue which invites men to lounge in their saddles, and a perfect discipline. Was it not, therefore, advisable, that Field Artillery should be as permanent as possible, and that officers should devote a lifetime to Field Artillery alone?

The Volunteers made excellent garrison Artillerymen, with the help of an intermixture of Regular officers and men, but Field Artillery on a large scale, never. The thing was a sheer impossibility. How were any of them to learn "to hit," unless they had plenty of practice grounds and plenty of practice. Doubtless it cost money to have much shooting, but if the whole German Artillery, with its enormous number of guns, could afford so much ammunition that every battery after long training in shooting during the year had 182 rounds left to fire at the inspection of the Inspector General, what an astounding fact it was that British batteries passed whole years without firing any rounds except blank, and as a rule never fired at all for inspection?

THE USE OF ARTILLERY.

"Let us ask ourselves," said Colonel Brackenbury, "whether our training is most like that before or after 1866, and never cease striving till we have a thorough conviction that no other Field Artillery in the world can march or hit as well as our own. May I not also appeal to the other arms to help us? We leave to the Cavalry that watch and ward over the safety of armies in the field, and those spirit-stirring, knightly charges which form the theme of poets and fire the imagination of historians. To Infantry we leave the glorious task of deciding every combat that is fought, and the praise which is their due, and which they invariably receive. Our modest claim is but to prepare the way so that both Infantry and Cavalry may fight to best advantage, and to stand beside them at the moment of most danger. Our one capacity is that of fire effect; we hit, if we learn to hit, very powerfully and from both far and near. It is to the interest of the other arms that we should be able to do so, and to that end we must have plenty of practical shooting. I have shown you what the guns can do. Help us to make sure that the power of the pieces shall be developed to the utmost by the skill of the gunners. It is to the interest of the whole Army that we should use and not abuse the power of Field Artillery."

LORD WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

Lord Wolseley subsequently addressed the meeting and said:—

If the time devoted to the eternal polishing of harness were devoted to instruction in the technical use of arms and field training, both Artillery and Cavalry would be more useful in the day of battle. Instead of the inspections taking place in a back yard or in a small field, they should take place on the ranges. Instead of inspecting the Infantry on the Queen's Parade, they should be taken to Cæsar's Camp, where their use at targets might be tested. Both battalions and batteries could be best tested at the ranges. A great deal had been said about the moral effect of Artillery. It was very considerable, but he believed the moral effect of Artillery was greater than the actual or possible effect. On the subject of the moral effect of Artillery while in action, he could not do better than draw their attention to what took place in the Indian Mutiny. Our men were always looking round to hear the guns go off, for it was that which gave the men confidence. He had known the enemy fire blank cartridge long before they came into range, with the object of inspiring their own men with confidence and to strike terror into us. That was a good illustration of how considerable was the moral effect of Artillery in action.

"PUMPING LEAD."

There was one point he was very sorry to say had not been referred to in the course of the discussion. He confessed that he was rather astounded at this fact. When he came there he expected to hear a considerable amount of discussion, or at least a reference not only to machine-guns, but also to quick-firing guns in the future. He could not help thinking that quick-firing guns would play an important part in the warfare of the future. With respect to the machine-gun, he had a conversation with Mr. Maxim at Hythe, some time ago. He (Lord Wolseley) said to him, "Can you produce a machine-gun that will pump lead into an enemy at 3,000 yards?" He said he would do it, and he had since written to say that he had done it. He said, "I will not only at 3,000 yards, but with great effect at 4000 yards." If he could do that there was a bad look out for Artillery, as they could not make use of cover as Infantry could.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Captain G Noel from Mauritius, arrived in port yesterday, laden with a cargo of sugar.

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Canterbury... | 2099 | A. B. Gray...... | A | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| Thibet...... | 1671 | Atkinson........ | C | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| " Ganges .... | 2148 | E. Stewart....... | D | P. & O. Co. |
| " Lycia ...... | 2102 | B. Fletcher .... | F | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Clan Forbes. | 1590 | R. G. Taitt...... | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Atrato ...... | 2066 | J. R. Gordon...... | L | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Narenta ..... | 986 | C. Dassanalas..... | Q | O. Vem Haffer. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Robt. Harrowing.... | 1395 | A. Hughson ...... | 3 | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| " Kirby Hall.. | 1759 | G. D. Pearse..... | 4 | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Stura ...... | 1416 | T. Caboara ...... | 5 | M. Mackenzie. |
| " D Balduino.. | 3044 | G. A. Rocco ...... | 6 | F. Bozzoni |
| " Akbar ...... | 1445 | G. Baldwin ...... | 7 | H. Kasim & Co. |
| " Mecca ...... | 936 | Macfadyen ...... | 9 | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Kt. of St. John...... | 2286 | Bevis ......... | 12 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Methley Hall | 2241 | A. Buck ........ | 13 | F. Bozzoni |
| " P. Hendrick | 2041 | Collin ......... | 15 | V. Ebram. |

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Sir Lancelot ...... | Noel ........ | Mauritius, June 20. |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

1 Chindwara s .....Windebank..Moulmein, June 27.
Malda s ..............Nash ...........Bombay, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Steamers Simla and Ethiopia.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 5.

Hill, Lieut, 20th Bombay Infantry, on language leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 5.

Peyton, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Dharwar.

Willis, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, to rejoin, to Satara.

Hakim, Surgeon, 18th Madras Infantry, from Station leave, to Secunderabad.

Kilawala, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, to Bangalore.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—33 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—47 bales wool, E Sewji; 175 bales wool, N Khatao; 89 bales wool, B Damji; 13 bales wool and 35 bales goat hair, M Shapurji and Co; 26 bales wool, B Gopalji; 90 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Methley Hall s—1,396 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Benn, Asshley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—510 bales myrabolums, V Humsraj; 225 cwts gum, W Pooaja; 120 cwts gum, V Damji; 65 cwts gum, S Runchor; 195 cwts gum, D Ramji; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 225 cwts gum, G Motee and Co; 24 cwts gum, V Haji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, 975 cwts poppyseed and 900 cwts groundnuts, C C assawala; 18,000 cwts wheat, 2,009 cwts linseed, 500 cwts groundnuts, 8,500 cwts poppyseed, 7,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 900 cwts wheat, L Dewsee.

Clan Forbes s—17 cwts flowers, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,018 bales cotton, G Motee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Stura s—20 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg Co.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—200 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 71 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg Co.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 63 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—118 bales twist, H Ramgopal; 500 bales twist, E Sorabji; 75 cwts old iron, E Tyabji and Co; 100 bales twist, P Merwanji; 25 bales twist M Harakchand.

Thibet s—15 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 82 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist and 31 bales T cloth, D Sassoon.

Stura s—27 bales twist, C Chotalal; 25 bales twist, M Harakchand.

THE Vienna papers give the following particulars of the expenses incurred at Milan by the Emperor of Brazil during his recent illness. His Majesty's hotel bill amounted to 1,000 fr. per day, but in consequence of his illness other visitors had to leave, so that he should not be disturbed. This, together with certain items, doubled the hotel charges, and made them amount to about 2,000f. a day. The total sum was 65,000f. for thirty-five days. The Brazilian Emperor further presented his host with a gold snuff-box and a decoration. The ice ordered for the Imperial patient cost 100f. a day. Telegraphing to Rio de Janeiro, sometimes to the extent of 3,000f. or 4,000f. a day, came to 50,000f. The Emperor's French physician received for two trips to Milan 40,000f. His two Italian doctors were paid 1,200f. a day. Then Dom Pedro had to give a large number of fees and to contribute to numerous charities. It is estimated at Milan that his stay there must have cost him 400,000f.

DR. CATON has recently had a remarkable case of narcolepsy in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. The patient was a man aged thirty-seven. He would fall asleep while standing, when selling articles in his shop, or even when walking in the streets. If he attempted to read or to sit in a chair he invariably fell asleep in a moment. During sleep a spasmodic closure of the glottis always took place, lasting nearly a minute. Violent contraction of the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles would come on, increasing in force, and the patient would get more and more cyanosed, until at length the violence of the inspiratory efforts partially roused him, and the spasm of the glottis yielded. Loud, noisy respirations would now come on, and the cyanosis would disappear, to be followed by deep sleep and the same round of symptoms. This condition has existed for six years, and constantly occurs by day and by night. When awake the patient is perfectly intelligent, and there is no evidence of organic disease. Dr. Caton supposed that the symptoms were due to the formation of some narcotic alkaloid in the alimentary canal or the blood, and this view was strikingly confirmed by the results of treatment, most benefit being derived from a limitation of diet and the administration of charcoal and naphthalin three or four times daily. Under this treatment the drowsiness diminished considerably, and the spasm of the glottis disappeared altogether; but when the treatment was suspended for some time the symptoms returned.

## A PRINCE OF ROGUES.

BENSON'S last exploit, so far as is known, was in cheating Manager Henry E. Abbey and the gay inhabitants of the City of Mexico out of a cool £5,000 by means of bogus tickets for Patti's concerts, and for which crime he was a prisoner awaiting the pleasure of the Secretary of State, when he killed himself. The way in which Benson accomplished this last act of roguery was so well conceived and neatly executed as to deserve telling in detail, says the *New York Herald* :—

THE TEATRO NACIONALE.

In November, 1886, under Mr. Abbey's management, a number of operas, in which Patti, Nicolini. and Scalchi appeared, were produced in this city, and a tour was arranged for December and January, which included among other places the city of Mexico. In anticipation of his visit to Mexico Mr. Abbey engaged the "Teatro Nacionale" for one month from December 15, 1886, to January 15, 1887. Mr. Pablo S. Berges, one of the proprietors of the theatre, was paid the sum of £100 on account, and was advised at the same time that Marcus R. Mayer, Mr. Abbey's general business manager and advance agent, would precede Mr. Abbey to the city of Mexico for the purpose of attending to all the business incident to the giving of the operas. These arrangements having been made, it is said that in the month of November, 1886, and while Messrs. Abbey and Mayer were still in the city of New York, Benson under the assumed name of Charles Bonston called upon Mr. Berges and personated Mr. Mayer. He was enabled to do this by having performed the following ruse :—

PREPARING FOR HIS WORK.

One day early in November, 1886, a well dressed man, having the carriage and address of a gentleman, called upon Mr. Mayer at Mr. Abbey's office, No. 1,254 Broadway. Mr. Mayer was at the time arranging a reception to be given to Mr. Abbey and Mdme. Patti on their arrival from Europe. The visitor handed Mr. Mayer a neatly lithographed card bearing the inscription, "Charles Bonston, correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, *Gil Blas*, London *Referee*," and stated that he had arrived in this city from Europe but a few days previous on the steamer La Champagne. He desired to interview Mr. Mayer for the *Figaro*, about Mdme. Patti's journey through this country. He was very suave in his manner, and Mr. Mayer, believing him to be a European correspondent, gave him a prolonged account of the proposed movements of Mdme. Patti in this country and Mexico. He told him about having engaged the Teatro Nacionale, and the dates Patti would sing there, also the prices of admission that would be charged. Mr. Mayer was then asked by the interviewer to explain the *modus operandi* of advance sales as conducted in New York and Mexico, and this Mr. Mayer explained in detail.

HE GOT THERE JUST THE SAME.

On the morning of November 14, 1886, Mr. Mayer, with a party of friends and reporters, boarded a steamer at the foot of West Twenty-second-street for the purpose of proceeding down the bay to meet the impresario and prima donna. Walking arm in arm with Mr. Mayer was a *Herald* reporter, and they were present in deep conversation, when who should present himself but Benson, who, addressing Mayer said, "I want to have a long talk with you some time, because I want to send a full account of your doings over to my papers." "Very well, I will see you tomorrow," was the answer. The steamer presently got alongside of the big Cunarder Umbria, and before the Custom House officer, who had the right to go aboard first, had thought of the fact, the nimble Benson was on its deck. The captain, then, for some reason—which served Benson admirably—ordered the Mayer party to go around on the other side of his vessel, which took half an hour. They then got aboard and at length met Mdme. Patti, Scalchi, and Nicolini, and in an animated conversation with Patti was the irresistible Benson. They conversed in French, and Mr. Mayer was fairly nonplussed when he saw his interviewer of the day before gallantly conduct the great songstress on board the steamer lying in wait for its precious burden.

HE CAPTURES MR. ABBEY.

Soon after the party had got safely aboard, Benson went to Mayer and asked to be introduced to Mr. Abbey, and was told that he would be introduced by-and-by. Mr. Mayer then introduced the several members of the press to Mdme. Patti, after which, on turning around, he saw that the inimitable Benson had captured Mr. Abbey, and, to use Mayer's own words, 'He was laying down the law to him, and interviewing very strong." Mr. Abbey was favourably impressed with Benson, and sent him tickets for the first night of the opera. Mr. Mayer openly expressed his disfavour of the man, and did not wish Benson to have the tickets.

PUTS HIS PLANS INTO EXECUTION.

Having thus made himself thoroughly familiar with Mr. Abbey's plans and with Mr. Mayer's methods and duties, Benson left New York and arrived at Aguas Calientes, in the Republic of Mexico on November 26, 1886. From this place, under the name of "Mayer," he telegraphed to Mr. Berges advising him that he would be at his house the next morning. On November 29 he arrived in the City of Mexico, called on Mr. Berges, and represented himself to be Marcus R. Mayer, the business agent of Henry E. Abbey, duly authorised by him to attend to the business incident to the entertainments to be given in Mexico. In company with Mr. Berges, and having first inquired of him where it was customary to have the printing done, he visited the printing house of "Gran Libro," and ordered handbills, prospectuses, and tickets to be printed for the proposed operas.

VERY NEARLY CORNERED.

From the printers Benson, accompanied by Mr. Berges, went to call on Mr. Eduardo Orrin, who is Mr. Berges' partner. Mr. Orrin was personally acquainted with the real Mayer and showed signs of surprise upon seeing Benson; his suspicions, however, were quickly allayed when Benson in an easy manner stated that he was Mayer's brother, and that Marcus R. Mayer would arrive shortly. The sale of tickets was opened on December 1, 1886, and during this and the following day Benson sold a large number of tickets to various persons residing in the City of Mexico, realizing therefrom the handsome sum of 24,654 dols. 50 c.

ABBEY CONFRONTS HIM.

At noon on January 12, 1888, Manager Henry E. Abbey was summoned to police head-quarters, and upon his arrival there was confronted with a stylishly dressed man of about forty-five years of age, of dark complexion, medium height, and slight build, and of a generally rakish appearance. "That's the man!" exclaimed Mr. Abbey the moment he saw him. The man was Harry Benson.

## THE PROPOSED COUNTY COUNCILS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued gives the provisional proposals of the Government as to the number of county councillors and county aldermen for each county council in England and Wales and for the county of London. They are as follows :—Bedford, 51 elective councillors, seventeen county aldermen. Berks, 48; sixteen. Bucks, 51; seventeen. Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely), 48; sixteen. Cambridge (Isle of Ely Division), 39; thirteen. Chester, 54; eighteen. Cornwall, 57; nineteen. Cumberland, 51; seventeen. Derby, 57; ninteen. Devon, 60; twenty. Dorset, 51; seventeen. Durham, 66; twenty-two. Essex, 57; nineteen. Gloucester, 54; eighteen. Hants, 54; eighteen. Hereford, 48; sixteen. Herts, 51; seventeen. Hunts, 36; twelve. Kent, 63; twenty-one. Lancashire, 105; thirty-five. Leicester, 51; seventeen. Lincoln (Holland), 39; thirteen. Lincoln (Kesteven), 45; fifteen. Lincoln (Lindsey), 48; sixteen. London, 59; nineteen. Middlesex, 54; eighteen. Monmouth, 48; sixteen. Norfolk, 57; nineteen. Northampton, 51; seventeen. Northumberland, 54; eighteen. Notts, 51; seventeen. Oxford, 51; seventeen. Rutland, 21, seven. Salop, 48; sixteen. Somerset, 57; nineteen. Stafford, 66; twenty-two. Suffolk, 57; nineteen. Surrey, 54; eighteen. Denbigh, 45; fifteen. Flint, 42; fourteen. Glamorgan, 54; eighteen. Merioneth, 42; fourteen. Montgomery, 42; fourteen. Pembroke, 45; fifteen. Radnor, 24; eight. The same paper gives the following as the list of municipal boroughs with a population exceeding 50,000 in 1881, and counties of towns and counties of cities proposed to be dealt with as separate counties :—Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham, Bradford, Stalford, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, West Ham, Portsmouth, Leicester, Sunderland, Oldham, Brighton, Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Norwich, Cardiff, Birkenhead, Huddersfield, Derby, Croydon, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, Halifax, Rochdale, Gateshead, Swansea, Southampton, Stockport, Walsall, Barnley, St. Helens, South Shields, West Bromwich, Middlesbrough, Bury, Northampton, Bath, Ipswich, York, Exeter, Lincoln, Chester, Gloucester, Worcester, and Canterbury.

A STORY reaches the *Pioneer* from Bhopal of a conflict between a dog and a cat and certain consequences, which have convulsed its capital. The cat ran into a mosque and was pursued by the dog; blood was spilt, which desecrated the holy carpet; a European went for the dog, with further unforeseen results. "This regrettable mischance will," our contemporary adds, "no doubt, supply the substance of a new 'story without an end.' No story has an end in Bhopal."

## COUNT KALNOKY AND THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLICY.

IN a sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation Count Kalnoky, as briefly reported in our telegraphic columns, made a statement concerning the political situation, laying stress upon the decidedly pacific character of the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government. He said :—

During the last few months nothing had occurred in the East of Europe to produce an enduring change in the state of things existing there, or to compel Austria-Hungary to do anything which was of an unusual character, or which might not meet with the unanimous assent and support of those factors with which she desired to proceed in all questions, especially those affecting the East, jointly and unitedly. The fact was at the same time not to be concealed that of the causes which had during last winter, and even earlier, engendered apprehension for the preservation of the peace of the world, not one had as yet been removed. The Eastern, and notably the Bulgarian Question, was undoubtedly of more importance to Austria-Hungary than to most of the European Powers. A certain source of uneasiness as to the peaceful development of events in the future lay, so far as Austria was concerned, not alone in the state of affairs in the Balkans, but also in the general situation in Europe, in the relative position of certain States, in the deep-seated divergences of opinion as to what was to be upheld and what was to be demolished, and, lastly, in the fluctuation of ideas and sentiments which at one time ran in a smooth current, but might also suddenly burst forth into a raging flood. In comparison with the beginning of the year, affairs had entered upon a phase of relative and sensible calm. He (Count Kalnoky) would say nothing to weaken the hope that the Government might succeed in placing the confidence in the maintenance of peace in the future upon a surer basis. Meanwhile the States of Europe were compelled, in order to make their position secure, and also in the interests of peace, to strengthen their defensive forces so that they might be able to look forward calmly to every contingency, even to such as might arise unexpectedly. No one doubted that the alliance of Austria-Hungary with Germany was not only a guarantee of peace; but the most beneficent and useful political act of the last few years. The publication of the terms of the treaty of alliance had been approved on all sides, and hailed as a completely effectual proof that honesty and straightforwardness constituted the true foundation of the maintenance of peace. The establishment of the Italian alliance as the complement of that with Germany had in view the parallel interests of Austria and Italy towards the south and east of the empire and in the direction of the Mediterranean, apart from the consideration of common feeling and motive in respect of the protection of similar aims and interests. A warm tribute of praise was due to the statesman at the head of affairs in Italy, whose vigorous and enlightened intelligence had perceived the true direction which Italian policy should take. The interests of the Balkan people were all those of Europe, and this circumstance materially strengthened the position of Austria. Those interests had been taken up with warm sympathy in England, who in this matter had to be considered in an important degree, and the direction of whose policy agreed entirely in that indicated by the Austrian Government. Replying to subsequent questions respecting the raising of the Austrian Legation in Madrid to the rank of an Embassy, Count Kalnoky said it was of great interest to Monarchical Europe that the future internal development of Spain should allow that country to again assume the position which corresponded to her great historical past. Eventually the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were voted unanimously.

## A NEW WAR-SHIP.

THE swiftest cruiser that has yet been built for the Royal Navy has just been launched at Chatham, she is named Medea. She is one of five fast cruisers that were laid down last year; but only one other of the five is expected to be as fast as she.

The Magicienne, Marathon, and Melpomene will steam about 19¾ knots; the Medea and Medusa will steam 20 knots, or just over 23 land miles an hour, and for some time to come, will be among the fastest warships afloat. The Medea is officially described as a steel twin screw protected cruiser, of 2,800 tons displacement. Her dimensions are: length, 265 feet; breadth 41, feet; depth, 23 feet; and, with all her weight on board, she will have a freeboard of rather more than 12 feet. Her hull is of ⅜ in. Siemens Martin steel. The stem, which is formed as a ram, and stern post and rudder frame are cast of phosphor bronze; the ship throughout has a double bottom and double sides; and from end to end, about four feet below the water line, there is a protective steel deck which covers the vessel's vitals. For ten feet on each side of the middle line of the ship this deck is horizontal, and of one inch in thickness. Thence it slopes downwards and outwards at an angle of 25 degrees, the slopes being two inches thick. As further protection, the hull is divided into 75 water-tight compartments. The engines, each of which has a compartment to itself are of the vertical triple expansion type, with inverted cylinders. The steam will be generated in four doubled-ended boilers, each with six corrugated flues, and with a forced draught supplied by eight doubled-sided fans. The propellers are of phosphor-bronze, and three-bladed. In action the ship will be worked from a coning-tower on the poop or from another of the forecastle. Her extreme speed, will be twenty knots; her ordinary ocean speed will be from 17 to 18 knots; and with the 400 tons of coal which she is designed to carry, her radius of action, at a speed of ten knots, will be about 9,200 miles. Her armament will consist of six 6-in breech-loading guns in sponsons and on central pivot mountings, nine Hotchkiss quick-firing 6-prs, numerous machine guns of the Nordenfelt pattern, and six torpedo ejectors, two being on each broadside, one forward, and the sixth aft. The whole of the lighting will be provided by electricity; and there will be three search lights of the most powerful character. It may be doubted whether sail-power is of much use to such a craft as the Medea. She will, however, carry two steel masts with fore-and-aft canvas, but will, of course, have no bowsprit. The estimated cost of the ship is under 140,000*l*., which, is not exceeded will be a moderate price to pay for so fine a cruiser. The name which the Medea will assume to-day was introduced to the Royal Navy in 1778 when the first Medea, a 28-gun frigate, of 594 tons, was launched at Bristol. On August 5th, 1800, a French 36-gun frigate, La Medee, was most gallantly captured by the East India man, Bombay Castle; but she was not purchased for his Majesty's service. Four years later, a Spanish Medea, a 42-gun frigate of very fine build, was taken by four English frigates under Captain Graham Moore (Nov. 5th, 1804), and although she was added to the Navy, her name was changed to Imperieuse. As such she did good service, especially under the dashing Lord Cochrane, who commanded her from 1806 to 1809; and she did not disappear from the Navy List till 1836. In the meantime another Medea, a steam vessel of 835 tons, and 220-h.p. nominal, had been launched in 1833 at Woolwich. She, so far as we can gather, was the immediate predecessor of the ship which is to-day to take the water.

## QUAKERESSES.

"THEIR yearly meeting has brought to London hundreds of members of the Society of Friends," says the *Queen*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following statements concerning them :—

"THEY WEAR JEWELLERY."

In the dress of the lady members of the Society of Friends, changes are certain but less evident. There is some attempt to depart from the straightness of old days, and to adopt a toned-down presentation of the fashion of to-day. Personal adornments are more numerous than they were. The marriage ring, which some of the oldest married ladies once did not wear, is now universal with those who have a claim to wear it. There is a fair display of jewellery, many buttoned gloves have taken the place of those of old, and the hair is no longer simply smoothed away under that white cap which seemed incapable of receiving a spot. It is true that some of the older Quakeresses cling to the old usages, and you may see in the meeting an elderly lady now and then rise with stiff bonnet and light long veil, kerchief of pure white or fawn-coloured satin; dress simply and straightly made, but made of silk such as few of the "world's people" know of, who will from a text evolve a few sentences, clearly spoken in judiciously chosen words.

THE QUAKERESSES AT PRAYER.

For the Quakeresses have rights beyond those of the ladies of most religious bodies. They hold their own special meetings, appoint their own clerks there to issue epistles to their own sex in the country and in America, and, as most people know, may take an equal part with men in the meetings of the society for worship. When the stream of Friends enters the courtyard of their great gathering place off Bishopsgate, it divides itself into two parts, filing in two divisions—the male Friends going to their own meeting-house to the right, and the Quakeresses to the left to theirs, whilst, of course, both join when the meeting is for worship. But between the two meetings for business there is the courtyard, and across this pass doorkeepers with letters and other documents to be read in both gatherings, while a constant stream of late comers and early goers, of attendants on the committees, and of other friends, makes the courtyard between far from solitary. It is a wonderful sight that of the inner courtyard, when the meetings are breaking up, and when friends who have not met perhaps for years meet there and come as near to gossip as the Quaker rule allows Longfellow, who wrote of the maiden who was "pleased with the 'Thee' and the 'Thou' of the Quakers," would have had his ear gratified, for what is denominationally called the "plain language" predominates, and the inquiries are after "thy daughter Jane," or the health of "thy son Edward."

NOT ABOVE A LITTLE FLIRTATION.

Friendly invitations are given; possibly friendly flirtations are begun, for in the thousands who attend many are young, and certainly introductions have been there made which have resulted in that most interesting and unique gathering, a Quaker marriage; for the social element is one of the great bonds of Quakerdom. The great boarding-schools of the society gather all the children of the sect together—these at Ackworth, those at York; some at Saffron Waldon; others at far Mount Mellick in the Green Isle, and scholarship at any of these is introduction usually to all Quaker homes, so that the eleven hundred boys and girls who are usually being taught in the great public schools form a continuous source whence the society is recruited. Quakerelses are entering far more into the worad than they were, and thus their influence is widening, whilst the outward marks that distinguished them are decaying.

## "CLEAN BOWLED OUT."

IN the Divorce Division, on June 14, before the Right Hon. the President the case of Bowles v. Bowles came up for hearing.

This was the petition of Mrs. Ethel Bowles, daughter of Major-General Prendergast, the Resident at Mysore, for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Mr. George Frederick Bowles, formerly secretary to Lord Truro.

Mr. Garnet Man appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Marshall for the respondent.

Mrs. Ethel Bowles, the petitioner, deposed that she was married to the respondent on April 13, 1882, at Christ Church, Folkestone. Two months afterwards he began to ill-treat her. He had kicked her out of bed, and she was very much bruised and shaken in consequence. She had also suffered in health through his misconduct. In July, 1883, there was a quarrel, when he took her by the throat and nearly strangled her. The following October he kicked her out of bed several times. He had also blacked her eye.

Sir James Hannen: What were the occasions of all this?

Witness: We used to have quarrels, and I used to answer him back. He was very passionate.

Was he a sober man?—Not always.

Examination continued: He had very often threatened to murder her. One Sunday afternoon there were several men in the house gambling. She sent a note to him, as she could not bear the noise. after which he said that if she interfered with his friends he would murder her. He then locked her in the room. Last December he told her that he had occasion to go away, and he said good-bye to herself and the children. Subsequently she saw his tailor, who told her that her husband was staying at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park. She went there, and after inspecting the visitors' book, which contained the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Bowles," she saw the manager. After a time she had an interview with the respondent, who admitted that he was living there with a Miss Smith.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Prendergast, mother of the petitioner, stated that she had observed marks of bruises upon her daughter, and upon one occasion she had a black eye. She had scarcely seen her since her marriage without bruises. Witness had complained to Mr. Bowles about his conduct, when he replied that he was passionate.

Miss Mary Prendergast, sister of the petitioner, spoke to having seen Mrs. Bowles with a black eye when they were staying at Richmond.

After medical testimony had been adduced, the manager of the Alexandra Hotel was called and deposed as to Mrs. Bowles calling upon him. After she left he told the respondent that he must leave, when Mr. Bowles said "It is a fine kettle of fish," to which witness replied "It is a clean bowl out." (Laughter.)

Sir James Hannen granted a decree *nisi*, with costs.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, July* 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surg C G W Lowdell, I M D, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Lieut S W Lincoln, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

Major-Genl H Moore, CB, CIE, Bo S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut H J Forster, S C, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut A L Tisdall, 1st Subaltern, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 24th June 1888 :—16th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Shaikh Fakir Muhammad to be Subhedar vice Shaikh Muhammad, pensioned, and Havaldar-Major Babaji Jadhav to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Shaikh Fakir Muhammad, promoted.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 523, dated 29th June 1888, is republished :—"Ordnance Department.—Lieut M S C Cambell, R A, to officiate as Ordnance Officer, fourth class, vice Capt E F Nelson, R A, on leave, dated 10th June 1888."

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 536, dated 29th June 1888, is republished :—"Ordnance Department—Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut Giles Penstone, seconded, to be absorbed, with effect from the 31st March 1888, vice Assist-Commissary and Hony Lieut John Burchell, transferred to the pension establishment."

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 537, dated 29th June 1888, is republished :—"Condr James Kerr, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Depy-Assist Commissary, seconded; and Depy-Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut Alfred Wiffen, supernumerary for field service, to be absorbed, with effect from the 31st March 1888, to complete establishment."

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 538, dated 29th June 1888, is republished :—"Condr John Merriman (on furlough) to be Depy-Assist Commissary; Sub-Condr Robert Dungey to be Conductor; and Store-Sergt William Bloss to be Sub-Condr, on probation, with effect from the 31st March 1888, vice Depy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut Alfred Wiffen, seconded, on appointment as Head Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, in succession to Hony Lieut G. Penstone."

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointments are made :—To be Lieutenants.—James Law Lushington, Gent., Assist Supt, Revenue Survey; and James Henry Conrad Dunsterville, Gent., Assist Supt, Revenue Survey.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgn A. Milne, M.B., I M S, in medical charge 27th Bo L I.

The following extract from the "London Gazette," dated 12th June 1888, is republished :—"India Office, 11th June 1888.—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India.—Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.—dated 31st March 1888. J Macgregor, MD, A K Stewart, W G H Henderson, Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal, and H W Butler Boyd.

The services of Lieut G C McD Birdwood, S C, 1st Bo Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Comdr-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Rev Rambhai Kalyan of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Gujarat.

The Rev J Moulson, B A, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Major C W H Sealy, or till further orders :—Mr L P Walsh to act as Second Assist Political Resident, Aden, without leaving the Somali Coast; Capt M T Lyde to act as Third Assist Political Resident, Aden; and Mr Muncherji Rustonji Dholoo to act as Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

Col T E Strong, Commanding at Bhuj, was in charge of the Cutch Political Agency from the 20th to the 22nd May 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr F S P Lely, CS, and Capt W P Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Administrator, Porbandar State, on the 9th June 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Woodburn, from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Forest Settlement Officer of Ahmednagar, to be Special Officer for the purpose of making enquiries relative to the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and the desirability of extending the operations of that Act into districts other than those in which it is now in force.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare to be a first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, transferred; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal to be a first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Khan Bahadur Edalji Manjibhay Modi, retired; and Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe to be a first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, promoted.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Col W H Wilson to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Sir F H Souter, Kt, CSI, CIE, deceased; Mr H J H Henderson to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Nasik Dist till further orders; and Mr H M Gibbs to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Surat Dist till further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe from Tasgaon to Karad; Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman from Patan to Tasgaon at his own request; Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat from Khatav and Dahivadi to Patan; Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani, Joint Subordinate Judge at Yaval, to Amalner; and Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat from Murbad to Khatav and Dahivadi.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishana Sowani is, on his transfer to Amalner, invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr Keshav Balvant Sane, sub pro tem Head Karkun of taluka, Salsette in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W D Sheppard, Assist Collr and Magistrate, second class, Belgaum, to be a visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Lakshman Narsinh Ransing, Mahalkari of petha Edalabad in the Khandesh Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr P C H Snow, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Javli and Koregaon.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Knight, Magistrate of the first class in the Kanara Dist, to be a visitor of the Dist Jail at Karwar.

Mr Gopalkrishna Janardhan has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to Act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the Kanara Dist during the absence of Mr Narshingrao Rowlaya on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Gulabdas Kanthadji, Magistrate of the second class in the Panch Mahals Dist, is invested with powers to try cases under the Opium Act.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb R V Bhanap, Depy Educational Inspr, Bijapur Sub-division, has been granted an extension for three months of the leave for five months granted to him in Government Notification No. 97, dated 20th Jan last.

Rao Saheb Nilkant Venayek Chhatre, Depy Educational Inspr, Southern Divn, availed himself of the privilege leave for one month and eleven days therein granted him on the 11th inst.

Messrs T B Kirkham and Sarajudin Abdul Futteh Moulvi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Urdu Schools, Central Division, on the 20th inst.

Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, on the 16th inst.

Mr Nagindas Mulchand, Assist Deputy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, held charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, from 29 April to 15th June 1888, both days inclusive.

A Competitive Examination for the Government Scholarships in Middle and Special Schools will be held on Monday, the 24th September 1888, and following days, for the award of Govt Scholarships at each of the following Centres :—(1) Dharwar (2) Belgaum (3) Bijapur (4) Karwar (5) Ratnagiri and (6) Kolaba (Alibag.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Ahmednagar District—Mr Vazirali valad Kadarali, Offig Sub-Registrar of Rahuri, from 20th to 26th May 1888; and Mr Ganesh Hari, Offig Sub-Registrar of Nevasa, from 24th to 30th May 1888.

Kolaba District.—Mr Ramchandra Ramakant, Offig Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 11th to 13th May 1888.

Dharwar District.—Mr Rango Bhimrao, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 12th to 18th May 1888; and Mr. Raghavendra Govind, Offig Sub-Registrar of Hubli, on 19th and 20th May 1888.

Nasik District.—Mr. Pandurang Tukaram, Offig Sub-Registrar of Malegaon, from 2nd to 5th May 1888; Mr Krishnaji Gangadhar, Offig Sub-Registrar of Sinnar, from 7th to 12th May 1888; Mr Kashinath Shridhar, Offig Sub-Registrar of Chandor, from 14th to 17th May 1888; and Mr Madhavrao Abaji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Nasik, from 14th to 19th May 1888.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. C. F. Erskine, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, under Govt Notification No, 3421, dated 28th May 1888, is cancelled.

Mr T A LeMesurier, Supt, Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H C Dunsterville, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, to act as Supt of the Photozincographic Dept during the absence of Mr T A LeMesurier, or till further orders.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Department :—

Belgaum District.—Mr Ganesh Vishnu, Offig Sub-Registrar of Athni, from 13th to 16th May 1888.

Ahmednagar District.—Mr Mahomedkhan Banekhun, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karjat, from 30th April to 3rd June 1888.

Dharwar District.—Mr Ashvath Dhondrao, Offig Sub-Registrar of Bankapur, from 23rd to 29th May 1888.

Sholapur District.—Mr Balvant Keshav, Offig Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, on 28th and 29th May 1888.

Satara District.—Mr Shambhu Daji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 7th May to 6th June 1888.

Dharwar District—Mr Subaji Devji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ranebennur, from 1st to 7th June 1888; and Mr Raghavendra Govind, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi, from 4th to 10th June 1888.

Ahmedabad District—Mr Maganlal Harjivandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Sanand, from 6th to 12th June 1888.

Mr J R Middleton, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major S O'B. Banks, L R C S, L K and Q C P, M K and Q C P, F R C S, L M, is appointed sub pro-tem Senior Surgn, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, with effect from 16th Dec 1887 vice Surgn Major W Gray, LM, LCh, or until further orders.

Assist Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos, LM & S, is promoted from the third to the second class of Assist Surgns, with effect from 26th May 1888.

Assist Surgn Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi, L M & S, is attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Furlough for fifteen months from such date as he may avail himself of it is granted to Mr O J Shedlock, Ex Engr, Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Estabt to fill vacancies :—

Mr S B Doig, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 13th Nov 1887; Mr E K Reinold, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, 10th Sept 1887; Mr J Young, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem 10th Sept 1887, permanent, 13th Nov 1887; Mr J G Single, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem 13th Nov 1887; Captain E C Spilsbury, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent 10th Sept 1887; Mr S Rebsch, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent 13th Nov 1887; Mr G O W Dunn, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, 10th Sept 1887; Mr E Pinhey, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem 13th Nov 1887; Rao Saheb G B Tiluck, Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent, 13th Nov 1887; Khan Saheb F C Tarapoorvalla, Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent, 9th March 1888; Mr T Summers, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, 13th Nov 1887; Mr D George, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, 9th March 1888; Mr H C R John, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 21st Nov 1887; Rai Saheb B Chakrabati, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 9th March 1888; and Rao Saheb Parashram Krishna Chitale, Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, 21st Nov 1887.

Mr H M Thompson's promotion to rank of 1st grade Ex Engr, is antedated to 10th Sept 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Manchersha Fanabhai Ranina a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.

A'zam Gandabhai Eudarji, Head Karkun, taluka Kalol in the Panch Mahals, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Govindji Gopalji on privilege leave from 30th Jan to 14th Feb 1888, both days inclusive.

A'zam Anandrao Bhaskar, Head Karkun, taluka Kalyan in the Thana Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 2nd to 12th June 1888, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent transferred to that taluka.

Central Division.

Messrs. G W Cotgrave and D Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the joint offices of the Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, and Assist Political Agent for the Dangs and Surgana States, on the 18th inst.

Messrs P C H Snow and Alfred Keyser respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr, Dist Magistrate and Political Agent, Satara, on the 23rd June 1888.

Southern Division.

Messrs Rango Ramchandra Bhardi and Vinayak Rangnath Purandhare respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, on the 23rd ultimo.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr Narayan Nilkant, Abkari Inspr on Rs. 60, Satara, is appointed to act in Rs. 75 grade, vice Mr. Prideaux appointed to act in the Rs. 100 grade as per this office Notification No 3338, dated the 5th ultimo.

Mr Bhowansing Balaramsing, Sub-Inspr, Poona, on Rs 25, is appointed to act in the Rs 60 grade, vice Mr Narayan Nilkant.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Assist Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, reported himself for duty with the Presidency Surveys on the 26th inst, according to Govt Resolution No 4056, dated 20th idem, and has been posted to the Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Survey.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Trimbaklal Motilal, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th May to 12th June 1888 inclusive, and Revashanker Sanmukhram, sub pro tem Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Malek Bapu Amibhai, Municipal Vaccinator, Nadiad Town, was granted privilege leave from 6th May to 5th June 1888 inclusive, and Pranshanker Tribhovan, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Rahmatalah Bula, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 22nd May to 21st July 1888 inclusive, and Abdulah Safar is appointed to act for him.

Parashram Balaji, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th May to 4th June 1888 inclusive, and Irsangaya Neelaya was appointed to act for him.

Bando Ramchandra, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 19th May to 14th June 1888 inclusive.

Vithal Durgaji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 30th March to 23rd May 1888 inclusive, and Sayad Mahamad was appointed to perform his duties in addition to his own.

Raoji Sadasheo, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 6th April to 5th June 1888 inclusive, and Narayen Raghunath was appointed to act for him.

Mahadeo Dinker, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 16th April to 13th June 1888 inclusive, and Gangadher Narhar was appointed to act for him with effect from 16th April to 30th May 1888 inclusive.

Bachalshah Kadirdinoshah, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 11th June to 10th July 1888 inclusive, and Wadhumal Totaldas is appointed to act for him.

Vithal Bhairoji, Municipal Vaccinator, Karwar, was granted leave without pay from 17th May to 16th June 1888 inclusive, and Bhau Balaji was appointed to act for him.

Waman Wasudeo, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 6th June to 5th July 1888 inclusive, and Mahadeo Gopal, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr. Harisingji Fatesingji, Police Inspr, Rewa Kantha, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 17th June 1888.

Messrs. E. C. Cox and G. W. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Personal Assist to the Inspr General of Police on the 25th June 1888.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Capt L.G. Beckham, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, is invested with powers specified in Schedule 4 of Act X of 1882.

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| Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb........ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
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| Meat for soup, per lb. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. salt, each | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Liver, each | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Heart, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Oxtail, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Sirloin per lb. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Fore Ribs, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Beef Salt, English | 0 | 7 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Breast large | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. small | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Head, each | 0 | 3 | 6 | ... | | |
| Kidneys, each | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suet, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
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| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. do. brown, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. Mauritius, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Tea, Hill, per lb. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. 1st sort, per lb. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sago, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| **FRUITS—** | | | |
| Pineapple, large, each | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. Small per each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Custard apples, per each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pomeloes large, each | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. small | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Guavas, large, per dozen | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Orange, large, per dozen | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Plantains, large, red, per dozen | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. small, red, per dozen | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. large, yellow, per dozen | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. small, yellow, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Payree, per dozen | 3 | 0 | 0 |
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| Do. Cashmere, per dozen | 0 | 9 | 0 |

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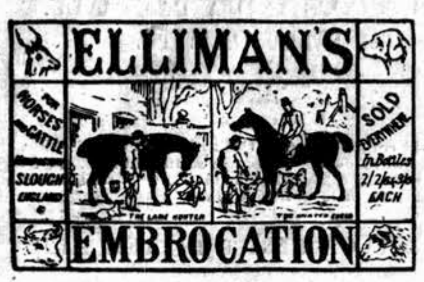

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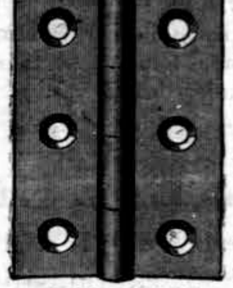

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Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known Campaign Watches, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20

### FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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## DINNEFORDS

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

## MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

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THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

## BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered ; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

**GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

**MAWSON'S**
**New PATENT FILTER**

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

**Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.**

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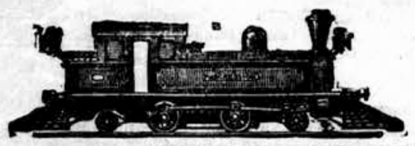

## W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,

For TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

**W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.**
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

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THE NEW PERFUME.

## THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

Under the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** The Crown Perfumery Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company, of 177, New Bond Street, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

**CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.**

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
**HOCKINS**
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION,
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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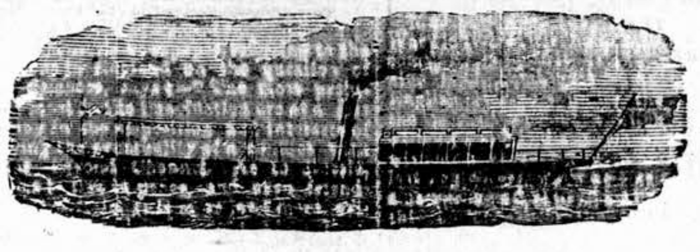

## YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water

*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD,

**YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.**

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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Rs. 8-8.

## THE "WATERBURY"

PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 8-8.

WHAT THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SAY OF THE "WATERBURY."

The WATCHMAKER (London) says :—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."

The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says :—"A splendid time-keeper."

The MANCHESTER COURIER says :—"They are admirable time-keepers."

The BIRMINGHAM POST says :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

The GLASGOW HERALD says :—"A good time-keeper."

The GLASGOW CITIZEN says :—"A good time-keeper."

The LEEDS MERCURY says :—"Keeps excellent time."

The SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH says :—"Never has a better article been produced for the money."

The NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE says :—"A real time-keeper."

The BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR says :—"Handsome in appearance, and a marvel of horological mechanism."

The BRISTOL OBSERVER says :—"A surprisingly good watch."

The NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS says :—"A marvel of cheapness, and a good time-keeper."

The HALIFAX TIMES says :—"A real watch, of good appearance, and which will keep excellent time."

**Rs. 8-8.**

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says:—"It keeps time wonderfully."

The PICTORIAL WORLD says:—Our own experience is that the watch is perfectly reliable."

The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin) says :—"Serviceable to all. Altogether a capital article.

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says :—"Extremely good time-keepers."

The BELFAST NEWS LETTER says :—"An excellent time-keeper."

The BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG says:—"An excellent and reliable time-keeper."

The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says:—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

### THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A
KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at Soundy & Co., Ld., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'Bombay, Calcutta, or Allahabad,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

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THE
QUESTION
OF
INFANT
FEEDING
AND ITS
SOLUTION.

Carnrick's
SOLUBLE
FOOD

**Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.**

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

A
VERY
IMPORTANT
CONSIDERATION
FOR
INDIA.

NO MILK
REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

### CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

### THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

**The British Medical Journal says,** "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food ; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

**CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.**

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## NOTICES.

### BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

### BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

### BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

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EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

**Doctor VIVIEN'S**
**COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE**

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcn.
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*FOR SALE.*

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

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## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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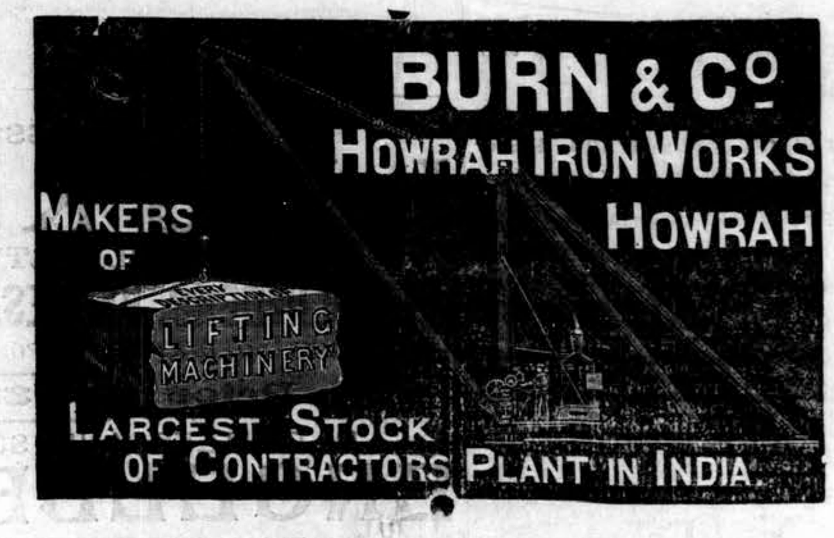

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## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

*Lea & Perrins*

*without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

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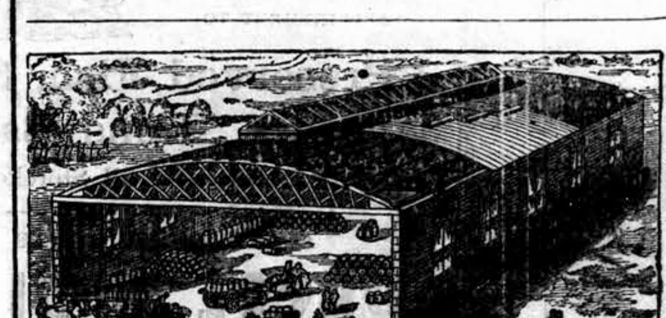

FELT !
FELT !
FELT !
for
Roofing
Go-
downs,
&c.

KÖNIGSBERG 1863.
BELGIUM 1876.
PHILADELPHIA 1876.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

**M' TEAR & Co., Limited,**
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
*Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.*

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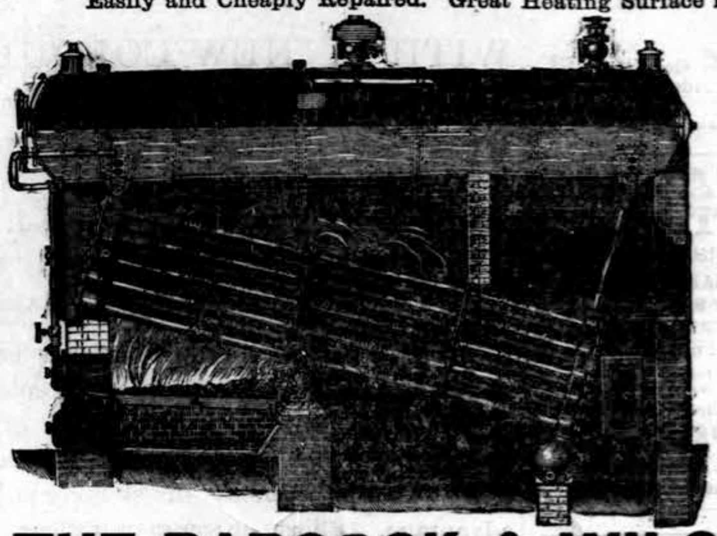
PATENT WATER-TUBE
## STEAM
BOILERS.

**A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS**
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT
SAVING
IN
FREIGHT.

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NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

**NOTICE FOR INDIA.**—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information ; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

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**STEEL PENS.**

*Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.*

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality : for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

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GRATIS
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FREE

WRITE TO-DAY.

EVERY LADY should obtain a new Pamphlet on the **Diseases of Women,** just issued by Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Electrician to the MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED. It is simply invaluable, and should be read by every lady in the Kingdom. *Sent under cover, post free, [illegible] on receipt of application.*

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